INSURANCE
Non-Indian companies started in 1919 are writing four times their paid-up capital.
I 7

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

REGD. NO. B 338

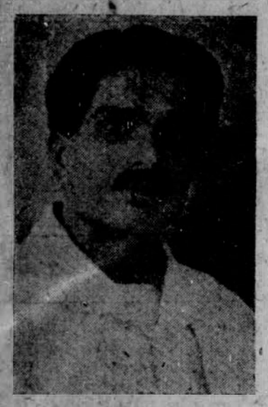
The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE
The reason being that their people are solidly supporting them.
I 8

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XVIII NO. 297- BOMBAY WEDNESDAY DECEMBER 31, 1930 PRICE ONE ANNA

ARRESTED ON CHRISTMAS DAY



Sjt. Sansare, who was arrested on Christmas Day along with Sjts. Meheraly and others.

CALCUTTA CONGRESS WOMEN JAILED

—:o:—

For Leading Prabhat Feris

(From Our Correspondent.)
CALCUTTA, Dec. 30.

Three Gujarati women and a girl of ten, alleged to be members of Prabhat Feri were prosecuted for disobeying the Police Commissioner's Order regarding processions. The accused pleaded not guilty. The Chief Presidency Magistrate sentenced the women to one month's simple imprisonment. The girl was warned and discharged.

FOREIGN CLOTH BOYCOTT ACTIVE

—:o:—

Vanar Boys In Prison

(From Our Correspondent).
NAGPUR MAHAL, Dec. 30.

Foreign Coth boycott continues to be stringent and consequently the Vanar Sena boys and captains who were responsible for the picketing were imprisoned on Monday. Kothale, Captain, and his assistant, both 16 years of age, were arrested for picketing along with other volunteers. Haxi Hassan, an important foreign cloth dealer paid Rs. 51 fine for dealing in foreign cloth and kept his stock under seal.

FLAG SALUTATION AT BULDANA

—:o:—

Dr. Hardikar Attends The Ceremony

(From A Correspondent).
BULDANA, Dec. 29.

The monthly flag Salutation ceremony was performed here yesterday under the presidentship of Mr. R. A. Kanitkar, pleader and M.L.C. of C.P. It was attended by a large number of men, women and children, prominent amongst those were Messrs. C. V. Garde, Landlord and A. R. Pinprekar, pleader.

Dr. N. S. Hardikar who is here taking rest attended the ceremony and paid his respects to the flag.

GANDHIJI'S ASSOCIATE ARRESTED AT MOTIHARI

—:o:—

Jailed Congress Leaders

PATNA, Dec. 30.

It is understood that Sjt. Srikrishna Singh a prominent Congress leader, who is undergoing imprisonment at Hazaribagh Jail has been placed in "A" class. Sjt. Jagat Narayan Lal, another Congress leader, who was formerly placed in "C" class is reported to have been placed in "B" class.

Sjt. Gorakh Prasad, leader who was associated with Gandhiji in his work in the Champaran Agrarian movement has been arrested at Motihari.

"GAGGED, FISTED AND ABUSED"

Prosecution Witness Makes Serious Allegations Against Police

SENSATION IN CHIRNER CASE

"He Has Been Completely Won Over" Says Public Prosecutor

"They gagged my mouth. They gave me severe fist blows on my face. They were three in all, including a policeman. One of them shouted "You scoundrel, you come here to give false evidence." In these words a prosecution witness in the Chirner case described the ordeal through which he had to pass as soon as he left the court on completion of his evidence on Tuesday evening.

SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS AGAINST POLICE

Marye Kathari Mhatre made serious allegations against the police. He identified one Ramchandra Savant a police officer who was present in the court as one of three men and the man who gagged his mouth.

CAME BACK GASPING TO THE COURT

Within ten minutes of his leaving the court the witness came back running and almost out of breath. It took more than a couple of minutes for him to compose himself and then he made a pathetic statement before the court which appears below.

—:o:—

In sharp contrast to the last five days when the case was heard the proceedings on Tuesday were rather lively. Throughout the day there were frequent passages at arms between Mr. A. V. Chitre, the Public Prosecutor, and the defence counsel.

THREE DIFFERENT VERSIONS

For the first time three witnesses who were eye-witnesses and all of whom had received bullet wounds one after the other gave a different version of the incidents on Akkadevi at Chirner on the day of Satyagraha. According to these witnesses the crowd that was assembled near the bunyan tree was doing nothing when the police came down the Hill. The crowd was merely standing. They were singing "Bhajans." As soon as they shouted "Mahatma Gandhiki Jai" there was firing.

HIGHER OFFICIALS VISIT THE CELLS

The trial commenced about an hour and a half later than the usual time as Mr. Smart, the Revenue Commissioner of the Southern Division, Mr. Hamid Ali, Collector of Ali Baug, the D. S. P. paid a visit to Panvel and also to the Mamlatdar Kacheri. They went round the Kacheri and also inspected the cells in which the accused are at present lodged. It is surmised that one of the objects of their visit was also to look to the arrangements and it is likely that better arrangements for the accommodation of the large number of accused will be shortly made.

When the trial commenced at 1-30 p.m. Mr. A. V. Chitre, the public prosecutor opposed an application made by the K. N. Dharaf the defence counsel requesting the court to summon Mr. Kaundinya the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Colaba to present all the original statement that he recorded in the course of his inquiry of the Chirner firing incident. Mr. Chitre said that it was not possible to disclose those papers at that stage as the inquiry was departmental. If the defence wanted those papers they should write to Kaundinya. This Court Mr. Chitre held, was not concerned with the matter. He therefore opposed the application.

Mr. Dharap, replying, submitted that the defence had every right to demand those papers. He contented that the inquiry held by Mr. Koundinya was a public inquiry. It was announced by beat of drum. People were invited to make statements and pleaders were allowed to be present on behalf of their clients and to watch the proceedings. Again he submitted that in another case against Mr. Bedekar and Mr. Vedhak papers were demanded from Mr. Koundinya and they were supplied. They were even cited as exhibits. He could not see why the prosecution should object to the granting of the application. They had applied for the copies to Mr. Koundinya but he had rejected their application.

Mr. G. S. Shertukde, another defence counsel stressed the same point and requested the Court to grant the application as the charges against the accused were serious and if such ordinary facilities were denied to them they would be seriously hampered in putting up proper defence.

The Magistrate reserved his orders.

When hearing was resumed after the tea-time Mr. Phadke brought to the notice of the Court that on the notice board of the court there was a still a notice under the signature of Mr. Koundinya asking people to give evidence. He requested the court to take possession of the notice as the defence wanted to cite it as an exhibit in favour of their contention that it was a public inquiry.

Mr. Chitre opposed this request also. The Magistrate reserved his orders but promised to see the notice on the board.

Deoo Mahadu Patil, a farmer of Dighoda, was the first witness of the day. He stated that on the day when Satyagraha was to be offered Mr. Vedhak, pleader, and Sakharam Sonar had come to his village. They informed the people to be present at Chirner jungle at 12 noon to participate in the Satyagraha. The people informed them that the Police Patil had warned them against such a move and so they would not come. Asked as to what the accused said when they heard the reply of the village people the witness said "they left the place". There were only five or six of the village people present when the conversation took place near the Devi's Math in the village.

WITNESS FLED BECAUSE THERE WAS FIRING.

Describing the scenes at the foot of the hill when both the police and the people had come down witness said that the first accused Luxman had a stick in his hand he was shouting "Beat them (police)." The second accused Vithya had a stick in one hand and stones in the other. He was throwing stones. Jayram and Sakharam, accused Nos. 9 and 11, were in the crowd. They were not doing anything. In the meanwhile fire was opened and so the witness fled from the place and reached his home.

Cross-examined by Mr. Phadke witness stated that he made only one statement before the police at

(Continued on page 5.)

MUSLIM NATIONALISTS REPUDIATE COMMUNALISTS

—:o:—

Separate Electorates Condemned

R. T. C DELEGATES DON'T REPRESENT MASSES

(From Our Correspondent.)
CALCUTTA, Dec. 30.

A statement under the signatures of Maulvi Mahomed Yasin Ex-M. L. C. and Chairman Burdwan Municipality and others is issued to the effect that Nationalist Muslims of Bengal thoroughly repudiate the representative character of the conservative Muslim delegates to the Round Table Conference, as not being true representative of Muslim masses and strongly protest against the present uncompromising attitude in the settlement of the communal problem and Muslim masses.

The statement adds that the masses will under no circumstances accept separate electorate even if Hindu delegates accept Muslim Communalists' demand for same as it is detrimental to the best interests of Muslims.

—:o:—

FRONTIER SUB-COMMITTEE

—:o:—

LONDON, Dec. 30.

The Frontier Sub-Committee this morning was addressed by Sir Denys Bray who gave an account of his personal administrative experience. The Frontier Sub-Committee then decided that the best method of focussing the discussion would be for the Chairman Mr. Arthur Henderson to draw up a draft report which, it is hoped, would be read for the Sub-Committee's detailed consideration on January 1 to which date it was adjourned.—Reuter.

—:o:—

VOTING TO BE PROPORTIONAL TO POPULATION

—:o:—

Franchise Sub-Committee's Decision

—:o:—

LONDON, Dec. 30.

Franchise Sub-Committee resumed consideration of the special qualifications requisite for voters, if age is not to be the sole qualification and decided, subject to overriding principle to which the Sub-committee has already agreed that, as far as practicable, every community in the various provinces should have the voting strength proportional to its population, to recommend to the Expert Franchise Committee to bear in mind the importance of encouraging education, to retain military service as a qualification and consider its extension to service in auxiliary and territorial forces.

It was agreed that special measures were necessary to secure increased enfranchisement of women and recommendations were made to this end.—Reuter.

AUSTRALIA TO RESTRICT IMMIGRATION

—:o:—

Till Country's Economic Condition Is Better

LONDON, Dec. 30.

Canberra.—The Government has decided to restrict alien immigration until the country's economic position has improved. Apart from Britishers, only immigrants who possessed permits from Government will be permitted to land. Tourits and businessmen are not affected by this decision.—Reuter.

—:o:—

GLOOMY COAL OUTLOOK FOR NEW YEAR

—:o:—

LONDON, Dec. 30.

The South Wales Coal-owners and the miners failed to agree at Cardiff to-day upon the terms for the extension of the temporary agreement expiring tomorrow. Stoppage in New Year is inevitable failing a last minute change in the position.—Reuter.

FANATIC OUTBREAK FEARED IN TURKEY

—:o:—

Kemalist Govt. Take Precautions

RELIGIOUS BANNERS IN MOSQUES SEIZED

Constantinople.— Government has ordered the seizure of religious banners with inscriptions from the Koran usually stored in mosques. It is apprehended that they might be used to ire fanaticism among masses in the event of a popular outbreak. Reuter.

MEERUT ACCUSED IN BOMBAY

S. S. Mirajkar, one of the 32 accused in the Meerut "Conspiracy" case snapped in B'bay on his arrival along with an U. P. policeman. He is come to see his ailing wife. The Meerut Trial has dragged on for nearly 2 years.

Back Door For Shankaracharyas

UNTOUCHABLES PRACTISE SATYAGRAHA IN SUN.

VARNASHRAM SWARAJYA SANGH GUARDED BY POLICE PARTY

Jalgaon Conference Condemned Because It Retards National Progress

(From A Correspondent.)
JALGAON, Dec. 30.

A public meeting of the citizens of Jalgaon presided over by Mr. Annasaheb, Sonalkar, pleader, condemned the aims and objects of the 'Varnashram Swarajya Sangh Conference.

Speeches were delivered by Messrs. Anantrao Chitre of the Peasants Party, Kulkarni of Dhulia, Annasaheb, Sinde of Poona. The speakers dwelt at length on the harm that would be done to the national cause by holding such conference as Varnashram Swarajya Sangh and cause dissatisfaction and split between communities.

THE ABSURDITY.

They also pointed out the absurdity of the attempt on the part of Sanatanist to organise Hindu Society on the basis of Varnashram to retard the progress of growing nationhood. Some hooligans from amongst Sanatanist hurled stones at the speakers, but fortunately none was hurt and the meeting passed off most peacefully and enthusiastically.

This morning the untouchables have commenced Satyagraha by blocking the main entrance to Varnashram Conference. The Shankaracharyas, Pandits and Shastries had to get entrance to the pandal by the back door and to leave the pandal under Police escort. The gates on both sides are being guarded by a police party especially called by the organisers of Varnashram Conference.

Untouchable Satyagrahis are sitting in the sun, singing Bhajan. Some charitable people have donated money for feeding the Satyagrahis who are being provided with parched gram and jagsery for their meal. It is expected some Satvagrahis will be arrested during the day.

"WE WANT SWARAJ OF RAMCHANDRA'S DAYS"

—:o:—

"Congressmen Making India Another Europe"

JALGAON, Dec. 29.

The All-India Varnashrama Dharma Swaraj Sangh Conference began here to-day in a spacious pandal which was packed to its capacity. Four Shankaracharyas also attended.

Shri Santoji Maharaj, the Chairman of the Reception Committee, in his speech said that this Sangh had been formed with the passing of the Sarda Act with the avowed intention of strenuously opposing interference by Legislation in religion saffairs. He then explained the words "Varnashrama Dharma" and said that this Conference was not only of the Brahmins, but it embraced the four great castes of the Hindus. As applied to Swaraj they conveyed four meanings. (1) Swaraj for the maintenance of the four castes, (2) Swaraj of the followers of the four castes, (3) attainment of Swaraj by the four caste systems of the religion and (4) the attainment of Swaraj and maintenance of the four castes.

After criticising the absence of religion in the educated classes, he said: "We do not want blindly to follow Western Institutions and to become materialists as the Westerners. Congressites are only striving to make India another Europe, when there is constant warfare. We want Swaraj and religion together. We want Swaraj as we had it in the days of Ramachandra.

"Efforts should be made to revive ancient arts and crafts and not lavishly to take the foreign education, as is the case to-day." He pointed out the necessity for funds for carrying on the work of preservation of the Vedic Hindu religion of the four castes by birth.

Shri Vallabhacharya of Nathdwar was then elected the President of the Conference.

The Conference is attended by learned persons from distant parts of the country.—A. P.

—:o:—

POLICE ARREST 10 SATYAGRAHIS

—:o:—

Because They Besiege The Pandal

—:o:—

JALGAON, Dec. 30.

Acute feeling of resentment among untouchables at their exclusion from the Varnashrama Swaraja Sangh Conference at present holding its session here was expressed at the Untouchables Conference which is meeting here simultaneously.

The Untouchables Conference to-day passed a resolution protesting against the humiliating treatment accorded to them by the caste Hindus and deciding to demand admission by offering satyagraha at the entrance of the pandal at which the Varnashrama Conference is assembling. Following this decision hundreds of Untouchables beseiged conference gates at which they remain squatting and are determined not to move till they are admitted to the Varnasharama Conference.

POLICE DISPERSE SATYAGRAHIS.

Police assistance was brought by Varnashrama Conference authorities and a strong police party accompanied by the City Magistrate and police officials were present. Attempts were made for some kind of compromise but they proved abortive. The compound in which the Varnasharama Conference is being held is a private property belonging to Mr. Jaykisan Rambilas.

Police dispersed the satyagrahis from one of the side gates and the way was made clear for the public. But the untouchables continue to offer satyagraha at the main entrance which is locked and closed for traffic.

The Varnashrama Conference reassembles at 4 this afternoon when resolutions will be passed.

10 MEN ARRESTED.

The City Magistrate on taking a written statement from the management of the Varnashrama Dharma Conference that untouchables have not been invited for the Conference gave orders to the police to arrest all those untouchables who obstructed the way to the Conference by offering satyagraha. Accordingly the Police arrested about ten untouchables and marched them to custody whereupon all the other satyagrahis left the place. Satyagraha has thus been suspended for the time being and the question of reviving satyagraha will be considered at to-morrow's session of the Untouchables Conference.

The Varnashrama Dharma Conference reassembled in the afternoon and passed a number of resolutions.—A. P.

HIS LAST BATTLE

—:o:—

Marshal May Fight Death For Several Days

—:o:—

JOFFRE ON SICKBED

—:o:—

LONDON, Dec. 30.

Paris.—Mr. Barthou who has been a connstant visitor of his old friend Marshal Joffre said on leaving Marshal Joffre's beside this morning that doctors had told him that Marshall Joffre's condition was hopeless "but the Marshal may fight death for several days. His extraordinary resistance astonishes everybody."

Though he ate and spoke little Marshall Joffre is only semi-conscious and is unable to recognise visitors.—Reuter.

JOFFRE STILL ALIVE!

—:o:—

Exceptionally Strong Heart

LONDON, Dec. 30.

Paris.—Contrary to all expectation, Marshall Joffre was still alive this morning. Indeed he recovered consciousness and was able to eat and speak a few words but a bulletin issued at 8 this morning says that his lungs are becoming blocked and breathing remains irregular. The prognosis is that his condition is still grave. Doctors state that Marshall Joffre's heart is exceptionally strong and his wonderful vitality makes his case almost unique.—Reuter.

NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET ANCHOR

Public Notices

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

An ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on Thursday, the 8th January, 1931, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Letter from the Secretary, Royal Sanitary Institute, London—Inviting the Corporation to appoint delegates to the Forty Second Congress of the Institute to be held in Glasgow in July next.

2. Letter from Mr. D. M. Kaiyanpurkar, Proprietor, Bombay Gymnastic Institute— Requesting the Corporation to expedite their Physical Training Committee's Report.

3. (a) Budget Estimates of Income and Expenditure for the year 1931-32 framed by the Standing Committee. (b) Government letter— Intimating Government's decision to make a cut of 5 per cent in the grant payable by Government to the Corporation on account of primary education.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE.—

4. Giving sanction, subject to the further sanction of the Corporation, to a Surveyor in the Assessment and Collection Department being allowed to draw two increments in advance of due date.

5. Forwarding for information the Commissioner's letter reporting the action taken by him for the restoration of a portion of Gibbs Road which was damaged by heavy rains.

6. Sanctioning, subject to the Corporation's orders, a Budget transfer of Rs. 1,046 to meet the cost of cribs purchased for the different Maternity Homes.

7. Forwarding for information the Commissioner's letter reporting the letting of a Municipal bungalow at Golanji Hill Road to the Schools Committee.

8. Sanctioning subject to the Corporation's orders a Budget transfer of Rs. 632 to meet the cost of contructing a shed for mourners near the morgue at the King Edward Memorial Hospital.

9. Sanctioning the leave applied for by Mr. R. P. Desai, Municipal Secretary, and appointing Mr. A. V. Sabnis, B.A., to act as Municipal Secretary during Mr. Desai's absence.

10. Recommending sanction to a grant of Rs. 5,000 provided for Plant and Machinery of the Fire Brigade Department being supplemented by Rs. 350 to meet an excess in the charges for the purchase of a motor ambulance.

11. Forwarding for information the Commissioner's letter which forwards a statement of outstanding bills for Municipal taxes.

12. Forwarding for information the Municipal Auditors' letter regarding the question of maintaining two clerks at Municipal expense in the office of the Chief Presidency Magistrate and the Commissioner's report thereon.

13. Selecting, subject to the Corporation's control, certain Banks for the deposit of surplus moneys.

14-15. Statement of Budget Transfers in respect of amounts (14) not exceeding Rs. 300 in each case sanctioned by the Standing Committee and (15) exceeding Rs. 500 in each case sanctioned by the Committee subject to the Corporation's orders.

16. Schools Committee's letter—Forwarding quarterly list of unanswered references from the Corporation.

LETTERS FROM THE COMMISSIONER—

17. Forwarding statements regarding the cleansing of sewers and drains in the City.

18. Forwarding lists showing the breeding places of Anopheles larvae of mosquitoes.

19. Forwarding Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay Water Supplies.

20. Forwarding copy of a notification issued by him, regarding the election of Mr. M. V. Donde as a Municipal Councillor.

21. Reporting on a proposal to give relief to the heirs of a deceased Head Master of the Municipal Marathi School at Chinchpokli from any funds at his disposal.

22. Requesting sanction to a piece of land at the junction of Khatarali and Kandewadi Lanes being sold to the [illegible] of the Radha [illegible]

23. [illegible]ment giving re[illegible] in submitti[illegible]n resolutions [illegible]oration.

24. [illegible]nts showing [illegible]reets and lane[illegible]d, etc., and the [illegible]er and decia[illegible]

2[illegible]ction to his a[illegible]ment to demo[illegible] Borah Bazar S[illegible] acquisition in t[illegible] Scheme.

[illegible]opy of a letter addressed by him to Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhalay regarding her disqualification for being a Municipal Councillor.

GOVERNMENT LETTERS—

27. Confirming the addition of a new Regulation in the Municipal Pension, etc., Regulations so that no gratuity could be paid to any Municipal Officer or servant eligible to qualify for Provident Fund who has not so qualified on or after 1st April, 1931.

28. Appointing Mr. N. D. Mehta to act as Municipal Commissioner during the absence of Mr. A. R. Dalal, I.C.S., proceeding on leave.

29. Letter from Dr. Vasant R. Sanzgiri, Representative of the Corporation on the Board of Management of the Helpless Beggars' Relief Committee—Submitting a report of the work done by the Committee.

LETTERS FROM THE MUNICIPAL SECRETARY—

30. Reporting that vacancies have occurred in certain Committees owing to the disqualification of certain Councillors.

31. Requesting the Corporation to appoint representatives on the Boards of Management of certain Institutions in place of Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhalay who has ceased to be the Corporation's representative on those Institutions owing to her being disqualified for being a Councillor.

32. Submitting a statement of undisposed of references before the Committees of the Corporation.

33. Submitting a list of Resolutions passed by the Corporation calling for reports from the Commissioner which have not been received.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS—

34. From Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar—For appointing Mr. Meye, Nissim to be a member of the Law, Procedure and Elections Committee.

35. From Mr. S. G. Keni—For inviting the Commissioner's attention to the dilapidated and insanitary condition of certain premises at Matunga Road.

36. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—For obtaining a report from the Commissioner as to whether any effect has been given by him to a resolution of the Corporation requiring that an annual rental at a certain percentage should be recovered from Municipal Officers occupying Municipal quarters provided with electrical installations.

37. From Mr. S. G. Keni—For inviting the Commissioner's attention to the insanitary condition of certain houses acquired by the City Improvement Trust in their Schemes Nos. 57 and 60 and for requesting him to take necessary action in the matter.

38. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—For expressing opinion that the amalgamation of the City Improvement Trust and the Corporation should take effect from 1st April, 1931, and for requesting Government to undertake urgent legislation for empowering the Corporation to discharge certain functions of the Improvement Trust.

39-40. From Mr. S. G. Keni—(39) For requesting the Commissioner to put up a name board at Brahmanwada Road for the guidance of the public and (40) for obtaining certain particulars about the white-washing of buildings acquired by the Improvement Trust and let out for residential purposes.

41-42. From Mr. B. P. Wadke.—(41) For requesting the Commissioner to submit reports from the heads of Departments as to the effect given by them to the Resolution of the Corporation expressing opinion that all Municipal employees should use Swadeshi cloth and (42) For expressing opinion that all personal allowances of Municipal officers and servants should be discontinued from 1st April 1931. etc.

43. From Mr. S. G. Keni.—For inviting the Commissioner's attention to the dilapidated condition of certain premises belonging to the Improvement Trust at Bhoiwada Road, Parel.

44. From Dr. Sorab P. Mehta.—For appointing Mr. B. G. Parelkar to be a representative of the Corporation on the Board of Management of the N. N. Wadia Maternity Hospital in place of Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhalay.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES OF THE CORPORATION—

45 (a) Regarding the question of the provision of a Slaughter House at the Bandra Slaughter Houses for slaughtering animals by "Jhatka" process. (b) Letters from Mr. Karimbhoy Lalbhoy and others, from Mr. Ahmed Lingu Patel and others and from the Honorary Secretary, Shri Guru Singh Sabha, Bombay—On the same subject.

46. Regarding the question of giving financial help to certain institutions in the city during the year 1931-32.

47. Regarding the alleged Police excesses in certain parts of the City.

48. Regarding the variation of the Schedule of Fees in respect of Awnings and Weather-Frames.

49 Regarding proposals for modifying the procedure for the re-appropriation of Budget grants.

50. Regarding the re-organisation of the Water Department and the revision of the Conveyance Allowances of the Officers of that Department.

51. Regarding the desirability of amending the Municipal Act and the Municipal Service Regulations so as to empower the Secretary, Schools Committee, to sanction leave up to three months to the employees of the Schools Committee.

52. Regarding the question of the Milk Supply of Bombay.

53. Regarding the question of increasing the grant given by the Corporation to Bai Yamunabai L. Nair Charitable Hospital.

54. Confirmation of the proceedings of the Special Committees.

By Order of the President,
A. V. SABNIS,
Ag: Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 30th December, 1930.

2282

Public Notices.

BEST Service.

COLABA CHURCH GATE — **CHURCH GATE COLABA**

ON AND FROM JANUARY 1st, 1931, THE B. E. S. & T. CO., LTD., WILL RUN THE FOLLOWING EXPERIMENTAL SERVICES:—

OMNIBUS SERVICE

From Churchgate, via Queen's Road, to Colaba (B. B. & C. I. old station) and vice versa, between 6 a.m. and 9 p.m. (S. T.).

FARE ONE ANNA per passenger for each journey in either direction.

SASSOON DOCK CRAWFORD MARKET — **CRAWFORD MARKET SASSOON DOCK**

TRAMWAY SERVICE

For the convenience of Colaba residents, a "Bazaar Special" will run as follows:—

Sassoon Dock	depart 5-45 a.m. (S. T.)	daily.
Crawford Market	arrive 6-05 a.m. (S. T.)	daily.
Crawford Market	depart 7-00 a.m. (S. T.)	daily.
Sassoon Dock	arrive 7-20 a.m. (S. T.)	daily.

FARE ONE ANNA per passenger (adult or child) for each journey in either direction.
Bazaar baskets will be carried in the "Bazaar Special", free of charge.

Electric House,
Post Fort, Bombay No. 1,
December 27th, 1930.

H. C. QUINN,
Traffic Manager.
2258

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates.—

	Per column inch. per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 2-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a FINAL DIVIDEND of Rs. 450/- per share on 100 Original shares of Rs. 2,500/- each and Rs. 22-8-0 per share on 40,000 shares of Rs. 125/- each and Rs. 9/- per share on 24,000 new shares of Rs. 125/- (Rs. 50/- paid up) Free of Income Tax for the year ended 31st May, 1930, has been declared and made payable on and after 19th January, 1931, to shareholders whose names stood on the Register at the close of business on 19th December, 1930.

Dividend Warrants will be posted to shareholders at their registered addresses in due course.

For The Bombay Burma Trading Corpn., Ltd.,
WALLACE & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.

2287

THE JUPITER GENERAL INSURANCE CO. LTD.

Head Office: Bombay.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the 12TH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company held on MONDAY, the 22nd day of December 1930, dividend on Preference Shares at the rate of 6½ per cent. p.a. and annas 8 (eight only) per ordinary share is sanctioned and the same is payable from the 10th February, 1931, to those shareholders whose names stand on the register of the company on 22nd December, 1930, and dividend warrants will be posted to them.

Change of address if any, must be notified to the Company without delay.

LALJI NARANJI & CO.,
Managing Agents.
2288

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE HAVING BEEN GIVEN of the loss of Policy numbered 84356 on the life of Bhagwanlal Tejaji Kharawala of Ahmedabad, a duplicate Policy will be issued unless objection is lodged with us within one month from this date.

Bombay, 23rd December, 1930.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO.,
Managers.
2286

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY LIMITED.

LOST TEMPORARY RECEIPT.

—:o:—

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Dated 30th December, 1930.

R 4015

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Consignees of Cargo per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S.S. "KAGA MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 30th December 1930, from Japan via Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
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Landmark In The Awakening Of Asia

—:0:—

PRINCIPAL SESHADRI'S ADDRESS TO ALL-ASIA EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

"We Are Inheritors Of Civilization Which Has Made An Indelible Mark On The World"

BENARES, Dec. 26.

Principal P. Seshadri, in the course of his welcome address at the All Asia Educational Conference said:—

Our most serious problem is that of the illiteracy of our masses though it cannot be said that they are entirely uneducated in some matters. It is a depressing realisation for us that the percentage of literacy is so low as fourteen in this country, excluding children under five, the figures for the literacy of women being unfortunately much lower, amounting only to two per cent. We cannot also seek consolation in the fact that the bulk of our children of school-going age are receiving the benefits of education and our problem of illiteracy will therefore be solved in another generation, because the percentage of boys at school in relation to the total population is not even seven and in the case of girls it is not even two, while, as is well-known, 15 per cent, is usually reckoned as the school-going population of any country. The number of our boys in schools must be doubled and of our girls must be multiplied seven times, before we can claim that at least all our children are being educated, though many of us have been illiterate in our own generation. According to the calculations of the recent Hartog Committee, a recurring sum of twenty crores of rupees per year would be required to wipe off this illiteracy and all the statesmanship of our country will have to rack its brains to find a solution to this vexed problem.

BENGAL LEADING.

It is gratifying to find that the province of Bengal has boldly come forward to tackle this problem by the passing of a new Primary Education Act, whatever faults one may find with the manner in which the measure was passed through the Council. According to the provisions of this Act, elementary education will be free and also compulsory all over Bengal in less than ten years. There will be a special primary education cess on land and other immovable property of five pice on each rupee of annual value, and provision will be made for an expenditure of a crore and thirty lakhs of rupees every year on primary education. Without venturing to say that it is absolutely impossible to find any money without additional taxation, or that economy in administrative expenses cannot be effected, it may be confessed that the solution of this problem can be sought for only along these lines in other parts of India as well. Allied to this is the great question of the education of the adult for we cannot afford to wait till educational programmes are put through for bringing all children of the schol-going age within the four walls of a school-room and the children of to-day grow old enough to be the citizens of to-morrow.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

More and more education is not perhaps the cry, to the same extent, in the case of secondary schools which are more than 2,500 in number, educating about eight hundred thousand pupils, but we are confronted here with the need for considerable improvement, so that a high school certificate may imply a fairly complete education for the average individual either for turning his hands to some profession, or for the acquirement of real intellectual illumination which after all must be the end of all educational effort. Many of the social problems of this country, including that of the unemployment of the educated middle classes, which is lifting its threatening head in many places can perhaps be solved only by attention to this question.

INSUFFICIENT UNIVERSITY PROVISION.

It is true that there can never be too much of university education in a country, as is evidenced by the excellent example of the United States of America, but increased number is again not the special need of India to-day in the sphere of university education. With its eighteen universities, including Burma and the Indian States, and enrolment of nearly a hundred thousand students, it cannot be said to be inadequately provided, as far as centres of higher learning are concerned, but each of them has to advance immensely before we can hope to compare with the facilities provided in the better universities of the West. Founded in imitation of the University of London, as it was at one time, it is only recently that the universities have begun to realise at all that they have other functions than the mere examination of students and the conferment of degrees. The provision of adequate libraries, research fellowships and the bringing into existence of a large band of scholars who can devote all their attention to advancing the bounds of human knowledge, are conditions to which we are only still aspiring to conform in various degrees. The atmosphere of intense residential life in a university implies expense, not only to the authorities, but also to the hundreds of young men who crowd into its hostels, but neither class is now in a position in this country to meet all the demands upon it. Time was when the great traditions of university learning in India drew many a devout pilgrim from the Far East, in search of the ever-growing fruits of knowledge and scholars also went out from Indian Universities spreading the knowledge they had mastered. It will be difficult to maintain that we have now reached such eminence again.

WOMEN'S EDUCATION.

The provision of a complete plenary section for the consideration of women's education is only some faint indication of the importance attached by us to that subject. The problem of women's illiteracy is one of our greatest handicaps to progress, though as in most Asiatic countries, the women of this land have risen to some of the greatest heights of ideal womanhood and have shown a faith and devotion in their homes which may well be the envy of their Western sisters. Realising the need for this and also as an effective step to ensure the education of the coming generation, the Royal Commission on Indian Agriculture recommended the granting of special scholarships to young mothers, for the education of a young mother is the education of a whole home and all the children who will come under its beneficent influence. The Hartog Committee has gone further and has recommended that the education of girls should have precedence over that of boys for sometime in all programme of educational expansion. Illiteracy is bad enough, but the present disparity in education between man and woman is committing havoc in many an Indian home which would otherwise be a model of happiness.

AWAKENING OF WOMEN.

One of the most hopeful signs in connection with the future of women's education in this country is the awakening of women themselves to the great need, as is evidenced by the annual conferences of the Indian Women's Educational Association, under whose auspices there is to be an All-Asian Conference of Women at Lahore, closely following the proceedings of this Conference. We have worked in close cooperation and we hope that ladies who have come to this Conference will also attend the other and do everything in their power to see that sufficient attention is focussed on this problem wherever possible, for on its solution depends the future of this country. We shall all watch with special interest the establishment of the Central Training Institute for Women for which the Association has recently published plans.

DEPRESSED CLASSES.

If we have not devoted a separate section of this conference to the education of the depressed classes, it is not due to any want of appreciation of its importance and we expect the subject to receive sufficient attention in the sections devoted to primary education, adult education, and rural education. It is obvious there can be no greit future for a country which can hold down some of its own kith and kin in ignorance, avoiding their very touch as pollution. In spite of the social issues involved in the subject, we hope it will be possible for us to do something for the educational advancement of the millions of people labelled as depressed classes in this country.

EXPERIMENTS.

That we are alive to the needs of educational experimentation and attention to theories of teaching is perhaps evident by the provision we have made for sections like those devoted to Montessori methods, kindergarten and kindered subjects, not to speak of the All-India Educational Exhibition which we have organised to demonstrate some of the practical aspects of educational work, and which Mr. A. H. Mackenzie, the director of public instruction, United Provinces, and till recently officiating commissioner of education with the Government of India, has kindly consented to open. One of our most active sections this year will be the library section and there are also sections devoted to health, hygiene and physical culture, parental cooperation and teachers' training, in all of which we seek your active cooperation with a view to exchanging notes of experience.

POOR PAYMENT OF TEACHERS.

The coming toyether of a large number of educationists must conduce to a sense of solidarity among the numbers of the profession and advance one of the avowed aims of this organisation, the improvement of the conditions in which the teachers' lot is cast, not so much in the interests of the individuals themselves as is sometimes wrongly imagined, but in the interests of education itself. The poor payment of the teaching profession is apparently a chronic complaint with the world, for we find that so early as in ancient Rome, Juvenal raises his protest against this injustice, complaining in one of his satires, that nothing costs a gentleman of his time less than the education of his son and it is not worth while being a teacher of the young. In ancient India the teacher had often to beg for his food, either directly or through the pupils. It has however been aggravated in modern times, by altered circumstances of material life and conditions are particularly bad in countries like India. The noble profession of teaching will always attract some people to whom the material things of this world are of no account, as they will seek satisfaction in the pursuit of scholarship and in the very privilege of service as ends in themselves. But it is futile to think, at least in modern times, of running the educational system of any great country only on the strength of this noble impulse nor is it consistent with the highest needs of education itself.

In this very interesting report which has just been issued by the University Grants Committee in England, this subject is discussed in relation to University teachers and a powerful plea is put forward for the adequate payment of their services, proportionately to the attractions of other professions.

In spite of appearing to bring down the glamour of the usual talks about the nobility of the teaching profession and the need for sacrifice on the part of those who wish to enter it, it must be said that we stand for the improvement of his material conditions and providing him with the facilities necessary for efficient work. We hope that this Conference will thus also add strength to the status of the teaching profession in India.

WARM WELCOME TO DELEGATES

Before I conclude, I must offer the special thanks of the Federation to the educationists who have come from foreign countries, from Japan and China and even from Georgia and the Philippines. We wish it had been possible for a large number of our profession to respond to our invitation even from much distant countries, but we feel grateful for the opportunity we now have of meeting even a few of them. It is perhaps the first occasion, in modern times, when cultural representatives of various Asiatic countries are meeting on a common platform and the event may become historic as one of the landmarks in the present awakening of Asia. Though the developments of modern civilisation have tended to counteract national isolation and we are all being caught up in the maelstrom of the activities of to-day, we have perhaps a sense of special kinship, being the inheritors of an almost common civilisation. It is true that except in the case of Japan, we have not such an excellent record of educational advancement to-day as some of the advanced countries of the West, but let us not meet in any spirit of the consciousness of an inherent inferiority-complex. Let us remember that we lighted the torch of learning first in the history of human thought and we kept it blazing at a time, when the rest of the world was steeped in the darkness of ignorance and we have achievements of the spirit to our credit which have yet to be reached by the nations of the West.

NOTHING TO BE ASHAMED OF.

The descendants of Krishna and Christ, Budha and Mohamed, we needd not hang down our heads in reveretial awe before the nations, but can afford to stand with pride as the inheritors of a civilisation which has made an indelible mark on the world, whatever our condition to-day. What was at one time may yet be again and let us work for it in a spirit of active endeavour and a determination to achieve greatness once more. It should no longer be said of us in the words of the English poet that we let the legions thunder past and plunged in solemn thought again. But may it be said of us, on the other hand, that we stood up and played our part in the struggle of modern life and did not lag behind the energetic nations of the West.

NOTHING NOBLER.

It is difficult to disguise the melancholy reflection that we are welcoming you to a land, whose political status is now inferior to that of most of the other countries in Asia, but we hope you will find enough to interest you during your visit in the great antiquities of this land, its imperishable monuments of art, its numerous aspects of picturesque life, its signs of new political awakening and even in its extensive educational system. It is not often given to mere men to peer into the distant future, but it is hoped again that when the time comes round for holding another All Asian Conference in this country, whenever it may be, you will find India in a much higher stage of political development, her children in real control of her destinies, laying down her own policies and working them in the best interests of her own national greatness, and with a prouder record of national achievement than what we can show you to-day.

It only remains for me now to wish you success in the deliberations which await you during the next few days. Let us remember that there can be nothing nobler than the task of applying ourselves to the educational advancement of humanity and let us approach the work in the spirit of the great Sanskrit prayer:

'Asato ma sad gamaya,
Tamaso ma Jyotir gamaya,
Mrityor ma amartam gamaya.'
'Lead us from Ignorance unto Truth,
From Darkness unto Light,
And from Death unto Immortality.'

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HINDU-MUSLIM IMPASSE AND ITS SOLUTION

Dr. Bhagwan Das' Analysis.

Mr. Sri Prakasa, Sevashram, Benares, releases for publication the statement by Dr. Bhagwan Das:—

The Hindu-Muslim impasse is the burden of the song of the daily papers at present. They show that the worst block in the way of the Round Table Conference is the Hindu-Muslim communal dispute which cannot be settled and threatens to wreck the whole show, to the great glee of the mephistophelian mammonists and militarists.

The stock argument of the Muslim leaders has always been that history shows that majorities oppress minorities, and therefore the Muslim minority should be specially protested in the new constitution.

Yet history shows nothing of the kind. At any rate the history of India shows exactly the reverse. Every schoolboy knows that 1,300 years ago the Hindu majority in India was one hundred per cent. and the Muslim minority nil per cent. not only in India but on all the surface of the earth. In the course of these 1,300 years, this terribly oppressive Hindu majority has oppressed the feeble Muslim minority so successfully that it has 'reduced itself' from 100 per cent. to 65 per cent., and has 'increased' the Muslim minority from zero to 25 per cent.! What a splendid, all-convincing, conclusive proof of the oppressiveness of the Hindu majority!

More, not only does this argument not hold water as between Indian Hindu and Muslim, but it is almost palpably false, almost everywhere. Almost everywhere it is the minority that oppresses and exploits the majority. Consider the bureaucrat official-minority and the non-official public-majority; which oppresses which? And the capitalist-minority and the labour-majority; which exploits which? And the landholder-minority and the tenant-majority; which pesters which? The Rajas and Nawabs are a minority; their subjects are a majority; who plagues whom? The very word "subject" tells the truth; 'sub', under, and 'jacere', to throw; the subject is the thrown under and the trampled upon.

No, this argument of the Muslim leaders does not hold water.

FAR BETTER ARGUMENT.

But they have a far better argument which is irrefutable; and it is perhaps politeness, or perhaps ironical and inwardly smiling diplomacy, which prevents them from using it publicly and bluntly. It is this: Hindus have so corrupted their religion and so degenerated themselves that they thoroughly deserve all the kicks they have got so far, and all the many more kicks that they are sure to get in future if they do not mend their ways; that indeed, their religion and themselves are so degraded now into ever more fissiparous touch-me-not castes, sub-castes and sub-sub-castes, they have so hugged to their hearts silly, petty, paltry, idiotic sub-sub-caste interests, have so blinded themselves to their far larger, far more important, and really vital, national, political and civic interests as human beings, that they indeed do not deserve to live at all any longer, or, at any rate, do not deserve to be treated with anything else than contempt; that any argument will do to beat them with, any dust is good and right to throw into already self-blinded eyes, any method is justified for ever further reducing their effete numbers and for propagating the more virile, aggressive, solidarian Islamic religion, and expanding its (in India, said to be somewhat but really no more than the Hindu, improvident and impecunious) fold. To use the somewhat vulgar but expressive phrase, Muslim leaders must be speaking with their tongues in their cheeks, when they pretend to be so mortally afraid of the Hindu majority. They know very well that the Hindu majority is a sheer myth, and that the so-called majority is only a crumbling heap of very heterogeneous minorities, the largest of which does not count more than a few lakhs of individuals, and the smallest not more than a few hundreds only.

ALTERNATIVES.

If those who now call themselves Hindus wish to live on as anything better than cowering slaves, they have, it seems to some of us, three alternatives open to them:

(1) They should all turn Musalman, or (2) better, for obvious reasons, they should all become Christian, or (3) best, for very far-reaching and very beneficent reasons they should shift the basis of "caste" from "heredity" to "spontaneous variation", i.e., they should convert the hereditary-caste-system into a vocational-class-system, with division of labour, and corresponding division of rights and duties, of means of livelihood, and of prizes of life; by so doing, they can, at one stroke irresistibly include all Muslims and Christians within the Hindu fold, retaining their name of Muslim and Christian, but calling them Muslim and Christian Brahmanas, Muslim and Christian Kshatriyas, Muslim and Christian Vaishyas, and Muslim and Christian Shudras, and promoting inter-dining and inter-marriage between all on grounds of rational purity of way of living and parity of temperament.

If the Hindus cannot carry out any one of these three alternatives voluntarily, they are doomed to ever greater degeneration and enslavement, until in the course of a few generation they are converted and absorbed into Islam forcibly; and they will, until then, keep not only themselves but also the Muslims of India in subjection to a foreign Government.

I have the greatest possible reverence for Mahatmaji, but I have always felt that there were two very great defects in his otherwise wonderful programme, which defects have persistently held off success so far, namely, his omission (1) to proclaim Swaraj as the 'raj' of the 'higher' swa and not the lower, and (2) to teach that "hereditary caste" is a curse and a perversion of "vocational class", and should be re-transformed into the latter, together with the petitions of rights and duties, etc., afore-mentioned. The supplying of these two omissions, it seems to some of us, would reconcile all political and communal disagreements, and would outline the principles of the economic as well as the political, military, and educational policies of the coming Swaraj, without which public outlining, political and communal differences cannot be abated and parties and classes cannot be reconciled.

Perhaps Mahatmaji has not had time, perhaps he has not thought it useful, to give attention to these points, which appear so vital to some of us. Perhaps he thinks that the public is not ready to listen to such things yet, and must undergo further preparation of the sort it has been undergoing for the last ten years, in the shape of Governmental repression and communal riots, before it will be ready to hear and understand and appreciate. He is our one inspired leader of the present time, and we must bow to and act in accordance with his decisions.

In the meantime, when direct guidance from him is not available, one suggestion for consideration is that the Hindus should give to the Muslims whatsoever they want, and then readjust the rights and responsibilities later by means of one of the three alternatives before-mentioned. This will, at least so some of us believe, effectively solve the present Hindu-Muslim impasse.

WHY GENERAL CHIANG-KAI-SHEK EMBRACED CHRISTIANITY.

Has The Conversion Any Political Significance ?

Although the large Chinese newspapers in Shanghai, still under strict military censorship, have not printed a line on the subject, the matter of General Chiang Kai-shek's conversion to Christianity has constituted an absorbing subject of conversation in both Chinese and foreign circles. Even the foreign newspapers in Shanghai although not subject to the censorship, have printed practically nothing on the subject apart from the original announcement on October 24 that General Chiang had, on the afternoon of the previous day, become a member of the Allen Memorial Church established many years ago in Shanghai by American missionaries of the Southern Methodist Church writes the Shanghai correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian."

The absence of an official statement, combined with the lack of any account in the Chinese newspapers, has naturally led to much speculation, some interpreting it as a political move, while others claim that it was purely a personal family matter which had been under consideration since General Chiang's marriage to a Christian wife, Miss Mei-ling Soong, in 1927. Whatever the motive, there is no questioning the fact that General Chiang's decision to join a Christian Church founded by foreign missionaries was a courageous action, particularly in view of the widespread prevalence of anti-Christian and anti-religious propaganda, which exists in the Kuomintang and National Government to such an extent that all mission schools have been forced in recent months either to delete their religious courses from the curriculum or to place the courses on the voluntary lists.

NOT SUDDEN

According to the Rev. Z. T. Kaung, pastor of the Allen Memorial Church, General Chiang's conversion was no sudden decision. According to Mr. Yui, General Chiang returned to Nanking at the conclusion of the recent civil war in a deeply religious frame of mind, due largely to the heavy losses suffered by his troops in the campaign. According to official reports the National Government suffered approximately 50,000 casualties as a result of the fighting with Feng Yu-hsiang's troops along the Yellow River, of which number about 30,000 killed belong to General Chiang's "model" division, which had been trained in the past two years. Practically all those killed had been recruited from the colleges or were students in the Nationalist military academy at Nanking.

CHRISTIAN FAMILY

The Soong family, of which General Chiang is a member, almost constitutes the ruling "dynasty" of the Kuomintang and the Nationalist movement in China. They have all been Christians since birth, their father and mother having been converted through the agency of American missionaries. Mme. K. T. Soong, the mother, who is still alive, is one of the chief supporters of the Allen Memorial Church, probably the strongest and most properous Chinese church in the land. There are, of course, other Christians in the National Government—notably Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and General Chang Chih-kiang, former Chief of Staff of the Kuominchun, who came over to the Government two years ago and has stuck by his decision. "Then, of course, there is the so-called "Christian General," Feng Yu-hsiang, popularly believed to be a backslider. The writer once asked Feng in the course of an interview two years ago whether he was still a Christian. Feng countered with the question "Do I look like one?" As it was six o'clock in the morning and Feng was still attired in his undergarments the writer was at a loss for an answer. Accordnig to Feng's associates the Christian, but not such a devout adherent of the faith as he was before his trip to Soviet Russia, where he came into active contact with the anti-religious doctrines of Moscow.

MISSIONARY ZEAL

Government officials at Nanking have maintained a discreet silence on the subject of the General's conversion, but in private it has been easy to discover that much indignation prevails in high places, particularly in the ranks of the Kuomintang. One high Kuomintang official declared that while General Chiang had a right as a private individual to embrace Christianity he should have considered the fact that he is head of the National Government. General Chiang's action has naturally placed all Kuomintangists interested in anti-religious moves in an embarrassing position. A Chinese Christian woman of the writer's acquaintance, when informed of General Chiang's move, remarked, "Well, it will give the foreign missionaries a second wind."

Coming at a time when foreign missionary enterprise in China is at its lowest ebb, General Chiang's action is likely to have an interesting reaction throughout the country. It undoubtedly has had the effect of renewing the faith of many of the missionaries in the ultimate success of their work, but whether General Chiang's conversion will have any particular effect on the present prosecution of missionaries remains to be seen.

EX-SHERIFF OF BOMBAY ENTERTAINED.

The Assistant Secretary, Vivekananda Mission Calcutta, writes: Sett Iswardass Lakshmidass, Ex-Sheriff of Bombay and one of the Life-Members of the Vivekananda Mission was received in Calcutta by the Mission authorities on Sunday last at the Howrah Station. The Sheriff and one of his officers Mr. Harichand paid a visit to the Mission office and Shri Ramkrishna Sarada Math where they met Srimat Swami Nirmalanandaji Maharaj, President of the Mission, the other monastic members the Secretary Sj. Kiran Chunder Dutt and other Lay Members. After exchange of visits the Mission authorities arranged a garden party on Tuesday last at the garden house of Sj. Bhuban Mohan Dass M. A. Solicitor, Asst. Secretary of the Vivekananda Mission, at Belghria, where Settji and his officer were entertained at a dinner along with [illegible] members of the executive [illegible] of the Mission. Sj. [illegible]h Bose and his friend [illegible]ed the guests with high [illegible]sic both vocal and instrumental are the party was then photographed.

Recoup Lost Vitality

Side by side with the excesses we are addicted to, we ought to be wide awake and follow some simple means to recoup our vigour and vitality, side by side with their enactation. It is then and only then that we can hope to maintain our strength and live a fairly long life. Even the strongest of us will see their strength disappearing gradually and their health shattering, unless they take proper precautions. Therefore

USE PROPER TONICS.

prepared by eminent Physician; but beware of the quack remedies. Below are given some of the numerous choicest tonics prepared by the well known Physician of Northern India Pt., Thakur Dutta Sharma K. V.V. Bhushan. Select one for yourself or write particulars of your complaint and one suited to your temperament and constitution will be prepared.

Aksir No. 39.	Aksir No. 20(b)	Aksir No. 16.	Aksir No. 22.	Aksir No. 3
A tonic of high nutritive value for the brain and physical development. The best for those who are physically rundown and feel their brains exhausted. Suits all temperaments.	[illegible] quality A valuable constitutional tonic. Works steadily can be used by young and old alike. Tones up the whole system gives apetite and energies the exhausted nerves. Suits all temperaments.	An all round constitutional tonic Rejuvenates the entire system, vitalises the heart, brain liver, kidneys etc. and cures Polyuria, acids phosphates, urates etc. passing with urine. The best for extremely hot temperaments.	A powerful all tonic. Tones up the whole system, and imparts rosy brilliance to the skin in a few days.	A general tonic. Builds up the system. Valuable for those who are constipated and troubled by dreams. Improves great retentive power.
Prices Rs. 2½ lb. Re. 1 ¼ lb.	Price 32 pills Rs. 6	Prices 32 Pills Rs. 4 16 Pills Rs. 2	Prices 5 tolas Rs. Sample Re.	Aksir No. 44. A delicious majun. An all round tonic. Produces delight, Freshness and retentive powers.

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If they do not have CAFIASPIRIN, legitimate "Bayer" Tablets of Aspirin and Caffeine (the popular heart tonic), in one place, try another. It is well worth the trouble of walking a little farther to obtain the pure and genuine "Bayer" Tablets, prescribed by physicians for many years, famous the world over and worthy of absolute confidence. CAFIASPIRIN is unique in its safe and quick effects. It is made specially for the tropics and does not affect the heart or kidneys. Tubes of 20 "Bayer" Tablets are dispensed in cartons protected by the BAYER CROSS. Make sure that the tube you buy has this guarantee of safety. When you want only one dose, ask for "Bayer's Red Envelope All-India", which contains 2 "Bayer" Tablets of CAFIASPIRIN and [illegible] anna. Be careful! Avoid the dangers of substitutes and imitations. Say "Bayer's CAFIASPIRIN" not just "Aspirin Tablets" or something else.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.

12 noon.—Gramophone Records.

7 p.m.—Miss Meherbai Homji's vocal music, and Mahomed Khan's surbahar solo.

THE SHRADDHANAND WEEK.

There will be a meeting in the Arya Samaj Hall (Kakadwadi, Girgaum Back), at 6 p.m. (B. T.) to-day (Wednesday).

THANKSGIVING MASS.

The Bassein Y. M. C. A. will celebrate their 12th annual Thanksgiving Mass to-morrow (Thursday) at 7 a.m. at the Church of O. L. of Grace, Papdi, Bassein. After the Mass there will be a general meeting of the members as usual.

IN AID OF NAIR HOSPITAL.

The South Indian Amateurs, Bombay, will stage "Galava" in Tamil, by P. Sambanda Mudaliar at Damodar Thakersey Hall, Parel, Bombay, on Sunday (4th January 1931) at 5 p.m. (S. T.), in aid of Rai Yamunabai Nair Charitable Hospital Bombay.

"THE PASSEIN FORT FEAST."

The annual feast of St. Gonsalo Garcia in the Bassein Fort will be celebrated on Sunday (4th January). The Masses, 8; 8-30; 9; 9-30, 10; 10-30; 11; and the Solemn High Mass at 11-30 (S. T.).

BOMBAY EAST INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting of the Managing Committee held at the office of Messrs. Ferreira and Vullabhdas, Solicitor, Bombay on Monday, Dr. Sir D. A. D'Monte, M.D., L. M. S., J.P., K.S.G., was appointed President of the Association in place of Mr. Joseph Baptista, deceased.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Superscribed Mails for Straits and Japan per s.s. "Shanghai Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 31st instant.

Mails for Colombo and Australia per s.s. "Naldera" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Thursday, the 1st January, 1931.

IMPERIAL AND INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS CO.

BOMBAY, Dec. 30.

The Eastern Telegraph Company Limited, Bombay, has sent the following for publication.

The Imperial and International Communications Co., Ltd.:—

Estimated traffic receipts for November 1930	£402,855
Estimated traffic receipts for November 1929	£512,163
Traffic receipts aggregate for eleven months January to November 1930	£4,929,154
Traffic receipts aggregate for eleven months January to November 1929	£5,628,629

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer "Clan Macindoe" arrived in London on the afternoon of the 25th instant.

The O. S. K. steamer "Havre Maru" left Moji for Bombay on Dec. 27 and is due here on January 22 via usual ports.

The O. S. K. steamer "Hague Maru" left Moji for Bombay on Dec. 23 and is due here on January 18 via usual ports.

The O. S. K. steamer "Shinnoh Maru" left Singapore for Bombay on Dec. 24 and is due here on January 4 via Colombo.

The O. S. K. steamer "Hamburg Maru" left Singapore for Bombay on Dec. 27 and is due here on Jan. 6 via Belawan Deli and Colombo.

The Clan Line steamer "Clan Macilwraith" arrived at Suez on evening of the 27th instant.

STOP PRESS

ONE MORE ARREST.

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 30.

One more person, namely Keshavlal Bapalal who was formerly a motor driver of the car belonging to the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee has been arrested in connection with Saturday's explosion. His house was also searched and some papers were seized by the police.—A. P.

80 PASSENGERS KILLED IN CHINA.

—:o:—

LONDON, Dec. 30.

Shanghai.—Eighty passengers have been killed and 40 injured on branch line of Peking-Mukden Railway through bandits derailing train by removal of fishplates. Bursting of locomotive boiler started fire which, fed with highly inflammable material in one car, totally destroyed several coaches. Many victims were burnt to death. Bandits pillaged the carriages and carried off 20 passengers whom they are holding for ransom.—Reuter.

'SAVE SHOLAPUR CONVICTS!'

—:o:—

SHOLAPUR, Dec. 21.

A meeting of the Managing Agents and Managers of the Indian Mills of Sholapur was held yesterday under the presidentship of Raja Saheb Dhanrajgirji in order to express their feelings of commiseration for the four unfortunate prisoners of Sholapur and to request His Excellency the Viceroy to exercise his prerogative of mercy and commute the death sentences. The following telegram was sent to the Viceroy by Messrs. Lalji Naranji, Morarji Gokuldas and Raja Dhanrajgirji Narsingirji:

We the undersigned, all Indian Managing Agents of Sholapur Textile Mills controlling 190,000 spindles 3,500 looms investment about two and half crores rupees employing 15,000 men earnestly request His Excellency the Viceroy to use his prerogative of mercy and commute the death sentences of the four Sholapur convicts. We consider this essential for trade, commerce and peace of Sholapur."

A SHORT-LIVED HUNGER STRIKE

—:o:—

Director Of Information Explains

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

"On Friday (December 19) some 600 prisoners at the Civil Disobedience prisoners' camp at Yeravda refused to take their full rations. Many took bread but not vegetables. They told the Superintendent, when he went to make enquiries, that they did not like vegetables and 'dal' mixed together. They also said they did not want more than one vegetable at a time and in any event they did not want leaf vegetables. The prisoners were told that there was no objection to their having vegetables and 'dal' separately; but they could not have potatoes and pumpkins only as they demanded. The Superintendent arranged for the vegetables and 'dal' to be cooked separately, but some prisoners still refused their food and said it was bad. On the morning of the 22nd, two of the complainants were taken to the kitchen and asked to point out in what way the food was bad. They were unable to do so, and in fact ate the food that was provided. The same afternoon all the prisoners took the food that was provided and have continued to take their full rations since. The trouble was confined to the Camp. There were no complaints in the main Jail."

SUBURBAN SWADESHI BAZAAR

—:o:—

To-day's Attractions!

(1) A variety entertainment consisting of comic songs duets, etc. in Marathi, Hindustani and English by the Colwad Musical and Dramatic Union, Bandra, at 7 p.m.

(2) Lele's moving wax figures.

(3) Cafe National.

NEW YEAR'S DAY.

Select Music by St. Paul's Brass Band.

SWADESHI BAZAAR AT BORIVLI.

An exhibition of Pure Khadi and other Swadeshi articles will be held at Borivli in the Gujarat Shala on Ghodbunder Road on the following days:—

To-day (Wednesday, and Thursday (Jan. 1), from 7-30 to 12 noon and 2 p.m. to 8 p.m.

Friday, (Jan. 2), 7-30 to 9 a.m.

Saturday (Jan. 3) 3 p.m. to 8 p.m.

Sunday (Jan. 4), 7-30 a.m. to 12 noon and 2 p.m. to 8 p.m.

RAILWAY WORKERS' MEETING.

—:o:—

RUTLAM, Dec. 27.

The Secretary, B. B. & C. I. Railway Employees' Union, writes:—

Under the auspices of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Employees' Union a meeting of the Railway workers from Loco. and other departments at Rutlam was held on Saturday when Mr. Nandurbarkar, the Secretary of Dohad Centre, addressed the meeting.

The staff bitterly complained against the treatment meted out by the officials. Their long due promotions have been stopped and no proper attention to the several grievances was given. The Secretary assured the men that he would arrange to move the authorities concerned and advised them to strengthen their hands by joining the Union. Several other workers from the staff also spoke on the occasion.

Mr. Mirajkar Amongst Bombay Workers

—:o:—

Mr. S. S. Mirajkar who arrived in Bombay on Friday last under Police escort to see his wife who has been ailing for the last several days, was accorded a hearty welcome by the workers at a meeting arranged by the Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag) at Naigaum on Tuesday evening.

Mr. Sadhu Piraji Bhise, Vice-president of the G. K. U. presided.

Messrs. Philip Anton, Despande Tukaram Partay, Pawar, Gupta, Khale, Desai and Mukund Shenvi welcomed Mr. Mirajkar in short speeches.

MR. MIRAJKAR CAN'T ADDRESS

Mr. Mirajkar was then garlanded. As he has been prevented from addressing public meetings, he gave a brief message that the workers should consolidate and thus hasten the time when they would be able to bring back all their Meerut comrades in their midst.

Later, Mr. Mirajkar visited the office of the Young Workers League where he was given a suitable reception.

Mr. Mirajkar is leaving for Meerut on Wednesday night by the Lahore Express.

BABOO GANOO DAY IN C. P

—:o:—

NAGPUR, Dec. 29.

The fourth of January 1931 will be observed throughout Marathi C. P. as Baboo Ganoo Day.

ALL-INDIA TOUR ON FOOT.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Dec. 29.

Babu Lalit Mohan Ganguly (alias Aku Babu) of Calcutta who has been making on All-India tour on foot for the last three years, came to Nagpur via Ranchi, Bilaspur and Raipur, and leaves this place to-day for Ajmere via Betul Hoshangabad and Bhopal on his way to Karachi and Western India.

REMITTANCE TO BRITISH TREASURY.

—:o:—

The Dy. Controller of the Currency sends the following table:—

(In pounds sterling.)

Total remittances from 1st April 1930 to 27th December 1930, Sterling purchased in India, 5,395,000.

Transfer from paper currency Reserve in England to Home Treasury, 2,323,491 (a).

Total remittances from 1st April 1930 to 27th December 1930, 7,718,491.

(a) This amount represents remittance to meet sales of sterling.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

During the week ended 27th inst., the total mortality 425 was 11 less than in the preceding week: the death rate registered was 17.0. These figures compare favourably with those for the 52nd week of 1929 when the mortality was 485 and death rate 19.4 and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1925-29, when the average mortality was 520 and death rate 20.9.

Out of the total deaths, 112 were among infants under one year of age. Cholera, Small-pox and Plague were absent during the week.

CHAMARS' MEETING.

—:o:—

GOREGAON, Dec. 24.

The President of a meeting of Chamars writes:—

"A meeting of the Chamars of Goregaon was held in the Chamarwada at Goregaon (District Kolaba) on Wednesday under the presidentship of Mr. Sonoo Racho Goregaonkar to form a Reception Committee for the first session of the proposed conference which is to be held at Goregaon in March next, and Mr. Gannatrao B. Chandorker, Messrs. Tajolker and Palker were appointed as President and Secretaries respectively."

Latest Cotton Prices.

—:o:—

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, 381, Ismail Building 2nd floor, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.)

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

MARCH 1931.

New York, Dec. 30.

Previous Closing	10.01
To-day's Opening	9.95
Difference	—6
To-day's Closing	9.99
Difference	—2
Broach expectation A.-M. Rs.	175.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Liverpool, Dec. 30.

Previous Closing	5.25
To-day's Opening	5.29
Difference	plus .4
To-day's Closing	5.24
Difference	—1

RESERVED SEATS FOR MUSLIMS IN CABINETS

—:o:—

Consent To Federation Provisional

GOVT. OF INDIA'S DESPTCH CONDEMNED

—:o:—

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 30.

A number of resolutions were passed to-day at at the All-India Muslim League. The League while appreciating the efforts of Muslim delegates to the Round Table Conference strongly supported the resolution passed by the All-India Muslim League Conference at Delhi under the presidency of the Aga Khan in January last.

The League also passed a resolution stating that as Government of India's despatch failed to lead the country towards responsible Government the recommendations contained in the despatch would not satisfy the Indian aspiration in general and the Muslim demands in particular.

RESERVED CABINET SEATS.

The League was of the opinion that continued political dissatisfaction in the North-West Frontier Province could not be removed nor could local aspirations be satisfied with any scheme of administration which gave inferior place to the province in comparison with other provinces. The League considered it essential and imperative that Statutory provisions should be made for adequate representation of Mussalmans in the Cabinets, and public services.

The League then passed an important resolution which was moved by Maulvi Abdul Majid, Sind, expressing emphatic opinion that Mussalmans of India would not be satisfied with any constitution that did not guarantee (a) Full Muslim representation on population basis in the legislatures of Punjab and Bengal, (b) Constitution of Sind as a separate province forthwith and without any condition, (c) Conferment of full powers on N. W. F. Province and Baluchistan.

NO FEDERALISM.

By another resolution the League declares that the Muslim insistence on the adoption of Federal constitution for India was contingent upon clear understanding that above-mentioned units shall in the matter of provincial autonomy be treated on the same footing as other components of the Federation.—A. P.

WHOOPING COUGH.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir:—Many children in this country suffer from whooping cough. In this disease the child vomits as soon as it takes food and in course of time it gets emaciated. The complications also are severe such as capillary bronchitis and broncho pneumonia, and a child which has already lost its flesh during the course of the disease does not survive if the above complications take place. I treated nearly twenty cases during the last few months with the treatment given below, and have found all of them cured completely within very short time. I therefore, think that many people will take advantage of the information given below, by reading it in your widely circulated paper.

The disease is well-known to all people. The trachea and the throat are the seats of mischief. The disease runs a course from three to six weeks. The attacks may be twenty, or in severe cases they may be even hundred daily. As the child vomits at the end of a paroxysm it does not get sufficient food and becomes emaciated.

In treating the disease the most trustworthy factor is to avoid every irritation to the throat. For this neither solid food such as biscuits, cakes, bread, laddoos, not even rice should be given to the child. The reason is that particles of solid food remain in the throat which thereby gets irritated and brings the attack, and the child vomits whatever it has swallowed; hence solid food must be avoided. Warm milk and any warm liquid preparation of milk is the only wholesome food in this disease, and may be given two to four times a day to the child. Sugar may be added to milk to make it tasty.

As for the medicines they do very little to cure the disease. I being an Ayurvedic practitioner, I give "Praval Bhasm" four grains with one or two tea-spoonfuls of warm butter (so that it becomes liquid) every before food, if fever accompanies this disease the practitioner must satisfy himself that the medicine which he gives for fever does not irritate the patients' throat. This is all the treatment which I find most useful and if strictly followed the child finds much relief within two or three days. I have found that the paroxysms cease completely within eight days from the commencement of this treatment.

Yours faithfully,
D. K. Paranjpe
Thana, 27-12-30

DREAM OF SELIM HASSAN

(Continued from page 6)

tent excavator they have, told me of what is in his mind and in the mind of the powers that be of the Egyptian University. The mastaba lies about five hundred yards or more from the second pyramid, and almost next to the "Sphinx." This area of old was known as the Holy City, and extends to the edge of the cliff that overlooks Mena. On that cliff which is rock the great Pyramid stands, but is covered with sand which slopes down to the stables and riding school of Mena House. It is hoped to clear this sand away until the Pyramid can be seen perched on its mammoth platform of rock, than which it is no less than three times higher. It is intended once this is done to clear away all the sand from the base of the Pyramids, just as it has been cleared away from the base of the "Sphinx" revealing the whole body of the animal.

COVERING 13 ACRES.

These two will then be seen to stand in a rocky floor which once was as small as a billiard table, and which when all the stubble and rubbish of ages has been removed will be seen to be mathematically correct in relation to the angle of the structures super-imposed. The base of the great pyramid is but one thousandth of an inch out. It covers thirteen acres and is higher than St. Paul's Cathedral. Not till then shall we see the great tombs, the most unique on earth, in something like the guise in which they were beheld by their builders, the successors of these last Darius, Alexander, Caesar and last but not least, by the parents of the infant Jesus. As they were actually we shall never see them, since they were covered with an outer coating of perfectly fitting alabaster slabs, which made their huge bulks shoot back the rays of the rising and the dying sun. When the base of the Pyramids has been cleared (the Antiquities Department have started work already), Professor Selim Hassan hopes to be charged with the work of removing all the sand that lies between the Pyramids and the Sphinx, with the object of laying bare all the tombs, temples, subterranean magazines and highways of the ancient Holy City.

CEMETRY OF ROYALTY.

Even now on the way from the second pyramid to the mysterious stone lion of the desert, can be seen here and there peering through the sand the paved way along which Egypt's illustrious dead were conveyed to their last resting places. Here and there in the desert can be seen immense pits, some forty to fifty feet deep and about twenty across, with such a ring of small stones around the mouth to warn both men and beast, which on inspection are found to be tombs, excavated during the scarab, statue and jewel hunting which passed for Egyptology under the Khedive Ismail, and which have smooth sides and sloping cause ways. The whole of this immense sandy area is full of these, and when scientifically unearthed may be found to connect by passages, corridors and lanes. There in the vicinity of the Sphinx was the great cemetry of Egyptian Royalty during the IV and VIth Dynasties. The riddle of the Sphinx and the story of the Pyramids, if to be found anywhere are surely to be found here. I heard Professor Spiegelberg, of Munich, one time tutor of Selim Hassan remark, that the inscriptions unearthed by the latter at the tomb of Ra Wer are among the most important finds from the point of view of adding to our knowledge of Egypt's hidden past.

PERIODS OF KINGS AND PRIESTS.

Yet the area excavated is not one-fiftieth of that which still lies hidden with all its secrets beneath the sands. The period was one of Kings and Priests, who were supplied with scribes. These scribes were surely kept busy by people who thought nothing of conveying millions of tons of stone from one side of the Nile to another. They used the Nile flood, it is true to bring the material almost to the edge of the bluff on which the necropolis is situate. Nonetheless it was a superhuman task, and under the sands somewhere certainly exist other records than the scanty ones we possess of their objects, their methods and their ambitions. Ere the Theban Dynasty wrested power from the Memphic Pharoahs, the Pyramids area was the most sacred the most ancient and the most far-famed in the Valley of the Nile. It is true that Upper Egypt as more spectacular sights to show, but here in the Pyramids enceinte was a cradle of the Egyptian race. Certainly no wonders from the higher Nile can ever detract from the peculiar dignity and impressiveness of the giant piles of stones, which for all time symbolise Egypt to the world. In their vicinity is perhaps, that which to the Egyptologist will be something like another Rosetta stone.

MORE IMPORTANT THAN TUTAN KHAMEN DISCOVERY.

The public in Europe and America have been completely misled by the discovery of the tomb of Tutankhamen, and entertain the fatuous idea that an excavation which does not yield a rich harvest of model boats, walking-sticks and vases, is of scant importance. As a matter of fact this tomb laid bare by Carnarvon and Howard Carter is over a thousand years younger than that of Ra Wer, and belongs to a period of Egyptian history which is one of the best known. The Sphinx enceinte is still a graveyard of mysteries, its secrets are hidden, its townships, shrines and gods hidden perhaps or lost. Yet who knows, one inscribed architrave that may still be legible will supply the key to a legend that we think is lost, and make us to understand the mighty works which have hitherto but evoked our wonder, and that of our forefathers through centuries untold.

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"GAGGED, FISTED AND ABUSED"

—:o:—

(Continued from page 1.)

Chirner and that was after a month or so after the Satyagraha.

ANOTHER FARMER IN WITNESS-BOX.

Barkya Taya Mhatre, another farmer of Digihoda, stated that on the day of Satyagraha Mr. Vedhak and Sakharam had come to his village. They asked the people to come for the Satyagraha on that day. Their instructions were that people should come with axes and scythes and cut as much of wood as they liked and fetch it home. The people informed them of the Police Patil's warning and so they left the place.

FIRE WAS OPENED ALL OF A SUDDEN.

Dhaya Nama Thakur, a farmer of Khopte, deposed that he learnt that there would be a Satyagraha on September 25 for the first time only a day before when he went to Chirner to see his sister who was ill. He also went to see the "fun". When he reached the banyan tree he saw a large crowd singing Bhajan'. The people started to go home. The police were going ahead and the people were following. All of a sudden fire was opened and people scattered on all the sides.

Asked by the Public Prosecutor what the people were doing when they followed the police the witness said that they were merely going by the way. He was also going home. When fire was opened he took to his heels and while running a bullet struck him also.

Witness expressed inability to identify any of those who were present. He was also not in a position to say if they had any weapons with them.

TAKEN TO "SAHIB'S" BUNGALOW.

Replying to the cross-examination by Mr. B. S. Phadke witness stated that he had made a statement before the police. He was detained at a bungalow for full five days when he went to make that statement. There were two "Sahibs", one on the ground floor and the other on the first floor. Witness first made a statement to the "Sahib" who was sitting down and was then taken up where also he made a statement. These statements were recorded about a week after the Satyagraha.

"WITNESS HAS BEEN WON OVER."

When the cross-examination was over the Public Prosecutor was asked by the Court if he wanted to re-examine the witness. Mr. A. V. Chitre replied in the negative, but he however added: "The witness has been completely won over."

"Have you any evidence to make that charge?" retorted Mr. K. N. Dharap, the defence counsel.

A BULLET STRUCK HIM.

Soma Changu, Patil of Pandive, stated that on the previous day of the Satyagraha he went to Chirner to see his brother-in-law who was ill. There the witness learnt that on the next day there would be Satyagraha. He also went to see the Satyagraha. He saw a large crowd near the bunyan tree. Some of the people had gone into the jungle. The crowd near the bunyan tree shouted "Mahatma Gandhi-ki-Jai" and immediately there was firing. He hid himself under a bush nearby, but a bullet struck the index finger of his right hand which was wounded.

Asked as to what the people near the tree were doing when the police and other people came down witness said that they were merely singing "Bhajans". He was not in a position to identify any of those persons who were near the tree nor of those who came down from the hill. He was detained in the hospital at Uran for four days.

Replying to defence counsel Mr. B. S. Phadke witness deposed that he made a statement to the police at Chirner about a month or so after the incident.

WENT TO SEE SATYAGRAHA

Marya Kothari Mhatre of Koproli stated that he did not know if any people had come to his village before the Satyagraha. On the day of Satyagraha Raghunath Nhavi of his village asked the witness to accompany him to Chirner to see Satyagraha. They both then went straight-way to Akiradevi hill. His companion went up the hill, but he himself waited near the bunyan tree and listened to 'Bhajan' as he was suffering from fever. Hiraji Ganpat, accused No. 45, and Narayan Hasha, accused No. 40, were in the crowd. They were listening to 'Bhajan'. Pandurang Kashinath, accused, was keeping time with the 'Bhajans'. The police were also in the crowd. They were also listening to the 'Bhajan'.

CONGRESSMEN PREPARE WAY FOR POLICE.

Congress workers prepared a way for the police by forming a cordon and the police started for Chirner. They had hardly crossed the brook when fire was opened. People began to run helter-skelter on all sides. The witness also got up from his place and started to run to the north. While he was running a bullet struck his right thigh and he fell down.

MERELY STANDING.

Asked by the Public Prosecutor what the people were doing when the police reached the bunyan tree, witness said they were merely standing there. Asked if they uttered any words witness replied in the negative.

TAKEN TO CONGRESS HOSPITAL.

Congress workers took him to a hospital in Bombay where he was detained for 17 or 18 days. When he was struck by the bullet he lost sense. He was removed by two persons who had put on Khaki shirts and white caps.

Replying to Mr. B. S. Phadke witness said that his statement was twice recorded before the police.

GAGGED AND FISTED

—:o:—

"Please Give Me Protection

—:o:—

When the evidence was over Mr. Chitre applied for adjournment though it was only 4-45 p.m. His submission was that there was no short witness for the day.

Mr. Dharap informed the Court that he had received information that the last two witnesses who had just then left the Court were taken into custody by the police. He wanted the Court to ascertain whether it was a fact.

SENSATION IN COURT.

The Magistrate and the counsel then proceeded to the notice-board to see the notice under the signature of Mr. Koundinya. While they were standing there Marya Kathaya, the last witness of the day, came to the Court gasping for breath. He took a few minutes before he could compose himself. He said:—

VICTIM'S STATEMENT.

"I had left my bundle with the clerk outside. When my evidence was over, I went to him and demanded it back. He informed me that it was taken by one of my companion Narayan. I said that would not be so and it must be with you (the clerk). There were three of them including a policeman.

One of them shouted you scoundrel you come here to give false evidence. They then pounced upon me, gagged my mouth and gave fist blows on my face. Sir, I did not tell any lie. I told the truth I knew. I told them so.

"WOULD GIVE THEM TEA."

Then they tried to become friendly with me and said that that I would give them tea, but they should not beat me. When I succeeded in perusading them I slipped from them and have come straight to you, Sir. I do not know what they will do. I am afraid of them. Please give me protection."

MR. SHRIPAD K. KOLHATKAR

—:o:—

Seriously Ill At Khamgaon

(From A Correspondent.)

KHAMGAON, Dec. 23.

Mr. Shripad Krishna Kolhatkar, the well-known Marathi *Litterateur* and playwright is seriously ill with facial paralysis. His condition, according to his medical advisers, is serious.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1930

MISCHIEVOUS LEAD.

—:o:—

The All-India Muslim League, a session of which is now being held at Allahabad under the presidency of Sir Mahomed Iqbal, was for the past many years controlled by Nationalist Muslims. It was, therefore, easy for the Congress and the League to formulate in 1927 a new Pact in place of the Lucknow Pact. Interested quarters were disconcerted at the prospect of communal unity and began working up communal extremists, with the result that the Pact was destroyed and extremist leaders of both the communities took up an uncompromising attitude. The Muslims' demands steadily increased and even a shrewd leader like Mr. Jinnah made himself responsible for the fourteen points which include some utter absurdities; and on the other hand the Hindu Mahasabhaites repudiated several of their previous concessions. The League itself was split, though this was due less to the communal questions than to others of a political character. But when last year Nationalist Muslims formed a separate party, the two wings of the League, or rather the Shafi wing and a rump of the other under Mr. Jinnah united to form the United All-India Muslim League. It is this League that is now holding its first session at Allahabad. Its present communalist character is faithfully reflected in the presidential speech.

Dr. Iqbal has a much higher reputation as a poet than as a politician. And one might have expected that his vision would see through the superficial differences between Hindus and Muslims and catch glimses of the underlying unity of all Indian culture. But it seems that the vitiated atmosphere of the Punjab, made still more nauseating by mischiefmongers, has sadly blurred his vision. He thus sees communal differences in an unnaturally magnified form and mistakes them for eternal verities. Only a poor poetaster or a poorer politician is capable of saying as he does that "the problem of India is international and not national" or that "to base a constitution on the conception of a homogeneous India or to apply to India principles dictated by British democratic sentiments is unwittingly to prepare her for a civil war." This sounds much like the voice of the British reactionaries. But that voice is now doomed to be drowned in the full-throated, triumphant cry of "insurgent" Indian nationalism and democracy.

As regards the Hindu-Muslim settlement that is now being attempted in London, Dr. Iqbal brings an extreme partisan view to bear on the question. He almost thinks as if the Conference were called mainly for the purpose of accepting what he regards as the Muslim demands. For he says: "The sole test of the success of the delegates is the extent to which they are able to get the non-Muslim delegates to agree to our demands as embodied in the Delhi resolution." He seems to insist on every one of the 14 points of Mr. Jinnah and would even add one or two to them. He has set his heart on the creation of a "Muslim India" within the Indian Federation. To this end he would consolidate the provinces of the Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province, British Baluchistan and Sind into one State. Of such a State he says: "For India it means security and peace resulting from an internal balance of power; for Islam, an opportunity to rid itself of the stamp that Arabian Imperialism was forced to give it to mobilise its laws, its education, its culture and to bring these into closer contact with its own original spirit and with the spirit of modern times." Such a State, he adds, "would prove the best defender of India against the foreign invasion both of ideas and bayonets." We confess that the professed advantages to India of a consolidated Muslim State in the North and North-West are neither quite clear nor convincing. It may be that what Dr. Iqbal is most keen about is not the mere consolidation of the northern provinces but the special Federal relation of the consolidated State with the other States. He has not made that federal relation quite clear. But it is evident that he does not like the Federal scheme that is now said to be approved at the London Conference. It is possible indeed to read between the lines, but we shall consider the details of federation when the federal scheme of the London Conference is published.

In the concluding part of his speech Dr. Iqbal seems to hold out a threat. For he says that if the Muslim demands at the Conference are not accepted, "then will arrive the moment for independent and concerted political action by the Muslims of India." He has some definite views, he adds, regarding what the concerted political action would be, but he would postpone their expression till the apprehended situation had actually arisen. Meanwhile he appeals to his co-religionists to remedy what he considers to be their defect of "fast losing their herd instinct." A herd instinct is not altogether bad, provided the shepherd chosen is a sincere Indian Muslim Nationalist and not an alien 'friend' or his Indian puppet. Nationalist Muslims will, unhesitatingly, repudiate the false and mischievous lead Dr. Iqbal has given both expressly and by implication.

PROGRESSIVE SCHOLARSHIP

—:o:—

Unfortunately, few of the discussions of practicable character obtain prominence in the reports which flood the current season of conferences. Presidential addresses, welcome and reception addresses all have, no doubt, their place. But the student of current Indian thought, activities and affairs almost invariably suffers by the long winded platitudes and elaborate sentimental cant inflicted by the "eminent" who usually decorate these functions. Rai Bahadur Hiralal's speech at the All-India "Oriental" Conference is, decidedly, an exception. His brief historic review of the achievements of Indian scholarship is, very helpfully, supplemented by practicable suggestions and demands. Before we proceed further, however, we must point out the apparent absurdity hitherto tolerated with amazing passivity by Indian scholars. Why should Indian cultural activities still continue to be labelled "Oriental?" What is precisely the meaning and logic of describing a conference of Indian scholars as an All-India "Oriental" Conference? Progressive Indian scholarship should learn to renounce vague phraseology and doubtful compliments and cultivate pride for India's immortal distinctions and concentrate on its own well-defined area of advancement.

Progressive scholarship received its distinct impetus when scholars of the rank of Mahamahopadhyaya, Dr. Gangnath Jha, "dissipated," as Rai Bahadur Hiralal aptly points out, the feeling that "research could only be done outside India". That feeling is, fortunately, no more. But the demands and daily necessities of awakened and progressive Indian scholarship remain practically unfulfilled and incompletely formulated. Rai Bahadur Hiralal has furnished a very instructive contrast between the vast facilities for scholarly advancement and research open to "savants" in the West and the miserable makeshifts and paucity of material which constitute the daily hardship and even handicaps for Indian scholars and savants. He was perfectly justified in his call for a systematic search of ancient Indian manuscripts. The "Bhandars" must now be thrown open for the growing ranks of scholars. The discoveries at Mahen-jo-doro have revealed the international importance of the priceless historic and cultural material lying hidden, unexplored and unutilised in India, the material which some day will revolutionise the present conception and pattern of international history, culture and civilisation. The task requires as the Rai Bahadur suggested rightly, international collaboration. But Indian scholars must now be encouraged, assisted practically and prepared for such nation-wide enterprise of international importance. "Mere ennumeration of the wants would," observed Rai Bahadur Hiralal, "produce no effects, nor would it do to prepare schemes which are impracticable." This is the feature which distinguishes Rai Bahadur Hiralal's speech. He suggests a "simple want". The want may be "simple". But it is essential as a first step and it is essentially practicable. The Conference should, he said, start with the publication of a year book like the German Minerva or like the Bibliography published by the Kern Institute.

Rai Bahadur Hira Lal's speech is distinguished by another practical suggestion. He suggests that responsible officers of the Archaeological Department should now undertake to deliver a series of University extension lectures which would "train up young men in the methods of research". But the officers should not terminate their efforts there. They must go further. They must undertake actively the education of the intellectuals and stimulate scholarly discussions. The periodical publications of the Archaeological Department have, no doubt, been of great assistance to scholars. But something more widespread, more popular more definitely designed to meet the daily necessities and demands of the growing generation of Indian scholars should now be seriously considered, planned and executed.

THE TURKISH REVOL...

—:o:—

The news of the Turki... against the Kemalist regim... more serious than we had anti... ed. Thousands of persons including Sheikhs, Derwishes, Imams and a number of women, have been arrested all over the country. A whole battalion has been interned because its loyalty was suspected. Mustafa Kemal is reported to have discussed the situation for eight hours with important members of the Cabinet and the Chief of the General Staff. They also considered the desirability of imposing special penalties on "Reactionaries." If the reports are true the situation is serious indeed. And there is no sympathiser of Turkey who will not profoundly deplore these developments, more specially the causes that may have led to all this. Turkey emphatically cannot afford destructive dissensions at this stage. From 1911 Turkey has been continuously involved in wars for no less than 12 years against different but powerful combination. One can well imagine what these wars must have cost her. Turkey was almost broken and was on the point of extinction, when Mustafa Kemal stepped in. How a country gasping for its last breath responded to Kemal's call is an epic of courage and patriotism.

Success came. It was as brilliant as well-deserved. But it left victorious Turkey prostrate with exhaustion. Turkey more than any other country was in need of decades of peace and tranquility for her reconstruction. It is a thousand pities, therefore, that her peaceful progress seems to have been interrupted. The fault is on both sides. The one swears by fantastically exaggerated "Europeanisation," the other by too much of the past. The differences appear to be developing as if into the fanatical hostility of two mutually antagonistic religions. Yet they are easily reconcilable, provided Mustafa Kemal realises that Western culture is not an unqualified blessing—much less is Dictatorship—and provided his opponents realise that religion is something very different from reaction. The first move lies with Mustafa Kemal. Should he do so, a response would be certain. For, the Turk is, by nature, very grateful. And he still remembers that Kemal is his saviour. The latest news about the Turkish revolt is ominous. A Reuter's message says:

"The Government has ordered the seizure of religious banners with inscriptions from the Quran usually stored in mosques. It is apparently feared that they might be used to fire fanaticism among the masses in the event of a popular outbreak."

Now this is a folly that will recoil on the Turkish Government itself. It will justifiably be interpreted as a campaign against religion, not "reaction" and it will fire the very fanaticism that is intended to be kept down. We do hope reason will prevail even at this hour. For Turkey, we repeat, simply cannot afford adventures into civil war.

BOMBAY'S TRAFFIC PROBLEMS

—:o:—

(By CITIZEN.)

At the opening ceremony of the Bombay Central Station of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, Sir Frederick Sykes gave expression to a few remarks about railway developments in the city of Bombay which deserve critical consideration by all interested in the traffic reforms of Bombay. To Sir Frederick Sykes, the Railway line, south of Grant Road, is an eyesore and deserves to be removed forthwith, whatsoever be the convenience of the general public and the people of the country. These remarks of the Governor of Bombay afford evidence, if evidence were needed, that it is not in the field of politics alone that Government have grown no wiser by their experience of the past ten years. The outside world felt that the gamble of the Back Bay Reclamation had taught a lesson which the successors of Sir George (now Lord) Lloyd could not unlearn in a hurry. But when the rulers have not to count the cost, why need they not dream dreams and see visions? Sir Frederick Sykes suggests the sinking underground of the Railway line between Grant Road and Church Gate, or in the alternative the replacement of the present system by a system of tube railways. If these schemes involve too large an expenditure, then let the wretched line be dismantled altogether. Neither Sir Fredreick nor the bigwigs in the Secretariat, nor the men who count in the financial world of Bombay will ever have occasion to use the Railway service, so why should they care to think of the inconvenience and additional expense likely to be caused to the thousands of passengers that are brought to and taken from the Fort daily in the hundred trains that run either way between Church Gate and Grant Road. If the poor clerk has to leave for office half an hour earlier and return home half an hour later and has to spend a few rupees more every month because his convenience stands in the way of the enjoyment of life ... our plutocracy, well let ... suffer. If he did not ...ow his needs to be over-ridden ...ow could those who support and ...eed him enjoy mental ease and ...ow could Bombay be made beautiful, more beautiful even than Sir Frederick Sykes' distinguished predecessor left it after his glorious regime ten years ago?

PLACE OF LITERATURE IN POLITICAL SPEECHES

A LOVER OF 'ALICE' RAISES AN EYE-BROW

I always seem to hear the notes of sard...ic laughter of George Meredi... of Comedy, when some ...atesman tries to be w... grammatic by dabblin... ters of literary allusio... ectacle amazes one: it is inde... ably gaunt, grotesque.

THEN AND NOW.

Thus when a Labour Premier like Mr. Ramsay MacDonald gives a remarkable display of his literary culture by asser... nonchalantly, without a blush ... ritish intellectual cultur... ng better to offer to li... he ideas and wisdom of t... of Morley, Macaulay and ... (poor Mill is missing!) he not ... insults all literary consciousness (which possesses no nationality) but exposes himself to ridicule in the eyes of an educated world opinion. Whether or not it were sardonic (as one suspects 'apropos' the oratorical outbursts of the Indian Princes and the unspeakable Moderates), the statement lowers its author in the estimation of some of us who had imagined the writer of Ramsay MacDonald's autobiography to be a person of considerable feeling, of a fine and genuine intellectual culture. One can, of course, make due allowance to MacDonald, the brilliant idealist and impassioned (and alas, mournful) lover of a noble-minded and gifted woman, and tell him from the political careerist that he became later. But the man's a man for a' that—the personality of Ramsay MacDonald 'en semble'

MUSES IN BRITAIN.

This artificial false smattering,—coquetry, as the refined Lord Irwin would call it,—of literary allusions appears to be a game Imperialist statesmen take an unhealthy delight in playing both here and at 'home.' The technique of the game, so to speak, varies. The British tradition and status in the field of criticism protect the educated public against the humiliation of watching the Muses curtesying dressed in barmaids' caps (one feels tempted to quote John Masefield's famous if a little 'immoral' lines about barmaids' 'chastity') some party-mandarin when his champagne-intoxicated imagination soars the heights of Parnassus. The Muses move unmolested in Great Britain: their honour is entrusted to a class of knight-errants who know how to protect it with the devotion of slaves and lovers. Learning and literature are not quite the waifs and strays, slatternly destitute creatures of official charity that they are here in our unhappy land where ignorance and authority go arm in arm.

PASSAGE TO INDIA.

In India, on the other hand, the provincial Governor occupies the sacred chairs of moral philosophy and English poetry at his sweet will and postulates how his audience, the be-gowned, pale-cheeked, sheepish orphans of the University, shall read their philosophers and poets and become efficient clerks in governmental offices (subject to confirmation of communal requirements tabulated under the heads of 'backward,' 'forward,' 'Brahmin,' 'Non-Brahmin' and so forth) or buy lawyers' cravats and compete with one another in the fierce strife of the criminal and civil court corridors or else dream gaudy dreams of empty success—and languish and starve. I have myself suffered the agonies of humiliation when some Excellency had yoked some respected honourable poet with that lower-form schoolboys' terror, Samuel Smiles, Esquire, and read a meaning in lines of inspired English poetry that would have probably driven the dead poet to suicide if such a licence were taken with his work during his life-time.

ALICE IN JUTE-LAND.

Epigram in its intellectual significance, implies a certain level of literary culture on which both the wit and his audience move: it must have some point in it, some hint, some allusion, that is the very quintessence of intellectual literary intercourse. The mere literary reference has no meaning in and for itself: one may recite a book catafogue at that rate and miss the point of the joke. When I read, for instance, the speech H. E. Lord Irwin made at Calcutta recently, I asked myself why the distinguished speaker thought it necessary to refer to the fairy-tale incident in "Alice in Wonderland." Where is the analogy between the fairy-queen and governmental regime? Or if one were created, was it not an unhappy one? One shudders to think of that epic of Lewis Carroll's most delicate love for the innocent little ones even in the remotest connexion with Viceregal Ordinances, with their tale of imprisoned Alices wandering in the realm of His Excellency's regime of repression. There is Alice in every boy and girl and many a bud of adolescence blows and blooms in the beauty and fragrance of manhood or womanhood. And not a few of them are languishing in jails. Fairy tales even with their beheading of heads and wicked witches are one thing and realities of a rule like His Excellency's another. The real, loyal lovers of 'Alice' and all those who cherish memories of the lovable personality of that sweet-natured English gentleman, Lewis Caroll, must protest. At least I will.

A. A.

DREAM OF SELIM HASSAN

RESTORATION OF A HOLY CITY.

(By K. K. A.)

It was on December 11 of last year that Professor Selim Bey Hassan of the University of Cairo, started digging in the vicinity of the "Sphinx." The event was epoch making, for it was the first time in the long and not wholly savoury story of Egyptology, that a native of the country had received from the Government of the modern Pharoah, a concession to unearth from its covering of sand a great relic of the Pharoahs of old. By coincidence, this new departure occurred at the very time when Egypt once again in her long history, was taking a new path among the nations, and if in statecraft her sons are as successful in their first venture, they are as successful as Selim Hassan has been in the sphere of arcaeology. From the moment that the first spadeful of sand was turned, there is some hope for the future of the children of the Nile.

DISCOVERY OF "RA WER."

On the second day of his work, Selim Hassan who is but forty-two years of age, and studied in Germany and France, came across an enormous architrave about fifteen metres in length and over three-quarters of a metre in diameter, made of the brittle Tura stone from across the Nile, on which was inscribed: "Ra-Wer" in colours —blues, reds and yellows,—which time has not dimmed. On the columns and walls that had once supported that noble piece, the same name occurred over and over again with a sublime egoism which subsequent discoveries have completely justified. The word Ra Wer is written in ancient heiroglyphics as, a mouth under which is a human arm with hand outstretched and palm showing, below which again is a bird. These three symbols were there in plenty. When this architrave was deciphered one learnt that the dead man had been "Intimate Friend of the King," "Keeper of the Royal Robes," "Warden of the Marches and the Foreshores of the Nile," and among his thirty-six titles were, "The Highest Priest of Upper and Lower Egypt."

THE GREATEST MASTABA.

New York newspapers have had in telegrams the rest of that story up to date. They know now all over the world that an Egyptian has found the greatest mastaba ever discovered, over 136 metres long. They finish digging at the end of March and Ra Wer can, therefore, lie in peace till that day next year when for the first time in nearly five thousand years a pickaxe breaks down the door of the chamber where he surely lies. They have found the bones of his father, who was the King's Doctor, and of his sister. It must have been a powerful vassal house of Pharoah that built that mighty mastaba, and more powerful perchance than Pharoah himself. It does not require much imagination to realise what enormous influence must have lain in those far away days with a house which in one generation tended to Pharoahs bodily health, and in the next to his spiritual needs. Things do not change fast in Egypt. Even now the fat of serpents is used as an unguent supposed to possess strange healing powers. This legend existed in mediaeval Europe, and even the mob of necromancers, doctors and astrologers who accompanied Ruggieri to the Court of Versailles under the last of the Valvois, healed the numerous knife and sword cuts of those times with the ointment prepared from the fat of serpents. The legend likewise existed in ancient Greece under Aesculapus. The name of Pharoah's doctor was Achet-Hetep The King he served was Nefertherkera of the fifth Dynasty.

CLEARING THE PYRAMID BASE.

As I sat one evening talking to Selim Hassan after he had discovered the Royal doctor's tomb, he outlined to me his dream of the future. One thing seems fairly certain—now that Egyptians have started work of this kind they will not stop. So Selim Hassan, who thus far is the only truly compe-

(Continued on page 5)

NOTES OF THE DA...

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Abbas Hilmi Pasha.

According to British papers ... bas Hilmi Pasha, the former K... dive of Egypt, who was deposed ... the British Government at the ... of 1914, has been refused a pa... port visa to land in England. ... question was then asked in Pa... ment and Mr. Short, the Un... Secretary of the Home Office, ... that it would not be in the p... interest to state the reasons for ... refusal of the visa. It would c... ously be absurd to suppose ... "public interests" relate to Engla... and that the ex-Khedive had in... tended to visit the country in orde... to promote some conspiracy against ... it. And it would, we do hope, be too much to believe that Mr. Clynes refused the visa in pursuit of War-time vendetta. The only conclusion that remains is that 'public interests' relate to Egypt or rather to King Fuad, the autocrat. It is a pity. But it is not surprising.

A Kind Invitation.

"The Special Officer, P. W. D. in charge of the inauguration of New Delhi, invites commercial organisations and other bodies to submit names of persons to whom they consider invitations to the different functions in connection with the inauguration, should be sent." This is really very kind of the Special Officer; and commercial organisations, if they have any sense of discrimination, will be deeply grateful to him, specially after the experience of invitations to the Round Table Conference. We note that "other bodies" are also similarly invited. Does the phrase, we wonder, include—but no, it cannot.

No Anxiety.

There is a change in Government's "Appreciation of the Indian Situation":

> "Reports," it says, "received from Provincial Governments for the first half of December, show that in most Provinces, the period was marked by attempts to intensify the various activities of the Civil Disobedience."

This transition from general deterioration to attempted intensification in "the first half of December" need not, however, disappoint any one. For almost at the end of the first half of December his Excellency issued, albeit reluctantly, the two ordinances to check it. And we have no doubt that the progressive deterioration will again be resumed and that the intensification will prove only momentary.

Women's Lead In Swadeshi.

It is interesting to learn that the women of Porbunder including even those of the purdah-ridden Khoja community have met in conference and passed a resolution to boycott foreign cloth in the coming marriage season. Similar resolutions have been adopted and enforced at various other places. Where, in spite of the resolutions, any ladies attend a wedding or any such ceremony clad in foreign cloth, they are said to be pointed at and repeatedly pressed by their friends on all sides to wear Swadeshi clothes only, with the result that old foreign garments are kept unused much like bales of foreign cloth remaining under Congress seal. In some cases where a bride or bridegroom is clad in foreign clothes Swadeshi enthusiasts at the ceremony, men and women alike, threaten to leave the wedding pandal unless the garments of the bride and the bride-groom are pure Swadeshi. The inevitable result that the bride, the bridegroom and their parents scrupulously keep away all foreign cloth rather than wound the susceptibilities of their friends and relatives.

Make The Best Of It.

It appears from the correspondence in our columns on "St. Xavier's Social Gathering" that the proposed gathering is not a communal one but thoroughly cosmopolitan, though it is called Hindu-Muslim possibly to emphasise the unity between the largest communities of India. If it is a cosmopolitan gathering and held in a scrupulously simple style befitting the hard times we are passing through there does not seem to be any special reason why an old function, obviously meant to emphasise communal unity, should be altogether dropped this year. We understand and fully appreciate the point of view of those who wish to drop the function this year. Their object will perhaps be better served if the function is held in a severely simple style and inspiring national songs are sung on the occasion and the National Flag and pictures of Hindu and Muslim National leaders are duly displayed. On these things, we hope, students will insist. They must show by their conduct that they realise the value of making themselves ready for contributing to the national struggle in an organised, disciplined manner.

REVENUE MEMBER'S VISIT TO SURAT DISTRICT.

Told That More Than 2 Lakhs Are Spent To Recover Half A Lakh Of Arrears

(From Our Correspondent.)
SURAT, Dec. 24.

More light is thrown on the story ecently published in an Anglo-ndian paper about a "plot murder Government Offi-ls". The first persons res-sible for this tale were to be the motor drivers. It published in local newspapers t somebody had stopped the tor and enquired if Mr. Ismail sai was side. On further in-uiry by y correspondent it has been most reliably ascertained that the motor drivers in question only supplied the information that they "simply saw some persons. None stopped or even tried to stop their motor or spoke a word to them." It was dark in the night and the motor was going at full speed. The drivers could not even see who those persons were. Village liquor shop stands by the roadside. This is very significant. According to the conjecture of the Parsi liquor shopkeeper the crowd that was seen by the drivers must be of those who came for drinks! This will suffice to show how a story of a "plot to murder Government officials" was manufactured by a stretch of sheer imagination.

On inquiry it is learnt that Mr. Ismail Desai very often visits the village of Kolimayapur in Baroda territory for recruiting 'Dublas'.

MR. HUDSON SHOCKED.

Mr. Hudson took an opportunity to understand the real situation in Bardoli Taluka during his recent visit. He was informed, it is understood, by a very high official that the Government had to incur an expense of Rs. 2,50,000 to recover only Rs. 50,000 from the last year's arrears. The Revenue Member was shocked to know of such heavy expenses.

CONFERENCE IN RAILWAY SALOON.

The officers met in a conference on the Bardoli railway station in a railway saloon and tried to find out some less expensive methods of collecting the revenues. According to the latest Government figures the arrears of the last year are still over Rs. 2,25,000 in Bardoli Taluka alone. Rs. 6 lakhs more will be added very soon to the last year's arrears It is reliably learnt that the Revenue Member has left strict instructions to local officers against use of force and abusive language to farmers. Officers are now trying if they can collect the arrears by persuasion.

RAID ON BULSAR CAMP.

Police raided all of a sudden the Congress Camp at Bulsar in the early morning of the 26th instant. The following arrests were made:—(1) Messrs. Shankerbhai Patel of Mahatmaji's batch, (2) Vrindavan Hargovan. (3) Chhotalal Shah. (4) Manchhubhai Maneklal, (5) Nanubhai Ratanji, (6) Maganlal Morarji and (7) Ramaniklal Gulabchand. The arrested persons are not informed of the charge. Mr. Nanubhai was arrested for some "criminal" offence. That fact was known only when he was kept in the lock-up. The police have taken possession of a number of papers and files.

SURAT "DICTATOR" AMONG THE PEASANTS.

Sjt. Premchand Pandya, the third "Dictator" of Surat District, is visiting villages of Chorasi Taluka at present. He met the farmers of Kosad, Bharthana, Chhapra Bhatha, Pal, Adajan, Bhimrad and many other villages. He delivered the message of Mahatmaji and the Sardar to farmers. Farmers are now convinced that Swaraj is in the interest of the peasants and they must take their part in the present struggle.

CROPS ATTACHED.

Tarsadi village in Jalalpore Taluka seems to be very unfortunate to the outside world. But the farmers take it in a Satyagraha spirit. They have lost a big herd of buffaloes. Properties have been attached from their locked and deserted houses. Government has prohibited them from removing their crops from their own fields.

Farmers of the village entered their fields with a view to cut the Jowari on the 24th instant. Carts were filled and heaps were collected of Jowari. The Police Patel came to know about it and immediately sent a messenger to the Mamlatdar. He came to the spot with a posse of 7 or 8 policemen. The migrated peasants had decided for the wholesale removal of Jowari crops on that very day. Suddenly the official's motor arrived. A policeman was posted in each field. All the Jowari and other implements of the farmers were confiscated. The value of thus confiscated bullocks, carts, Jowari, etc., is estimated at Rs. 1,750. Then the Mamlatdar arrested two leading farmers, Messrs. Kalabhai Ramabhai and Dahyabhai Dayaram. They are made to stay near the confiscated properties. The Mamlatdar himself is also camping on the spot.

The fields from which the farmers were trying to remove the crops are not declared confiscated yet farmers are prohibited from removing it before paying up the revenues of the next year.

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FIRE IN BORSAD

—:o:—

SEVERAL PICKETERS ARRESTED

(From A Correspondent.)
BORSAD, Dec. 29.

Fire broke out at Bodal in the Borsad Taluka on the 23th instant. The cause of it is still in unknown. A heap of 1,500 bundles of millet, belonging to Sjt. Ambalal Dayalibhai was burnt down. An old woman, who was living in the hut nearby was slightly bruised by burns.

Picketers are arrested as soon as they are stationed to picket the liquor shops. Sjt. Shankerbhai Desaibhai Patel, the Secretary of the Borsad Taluka Samiti, was arrested on the 28th instant while he had gone to supply water to the picketers.

On the 27th instant, Shrimatis Taraben and Vimalaben were arrested, while picketing the liquor shops.

Gandhi week is being celebrated in the villages of Borsad Taluka. 'Gandhi Day' was observed on the 26th, 'Peasants' Day' on the 27th, 'Women Day' on the 28th and 'Vanar Day' on the 29th instant.

MATAR CONGRESS WOMEN GIVEN HARD LABOUR

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NADIAD, Dec. 28.

The public of Dakore observed the Malaviya Day and offered prayers wishing him long-life, in the temple of Sri Ranchodji. About six to seven hundred men and women formed a procession after the completion of prayers and passed through the town.

WOMEN GIVEN R. I.

Sjt. Jethalal Virji, one of the first eighty of Mahatmaji's Batch, Zaverbhai Mukhi, Asuabhai Patel Gordhanbhai Ranchhodbhai and Purshottambhai Patel were arrested on the 25th instant at Dethali in Matar Taluka and taken to Matar.

At Matar Somabhai and Surendra were sentenced to four months R. I. and two ladies—Kaushlyaben and Sunderben to 2 months' R. I.

MORE POLICE FOR SURAT DISTRICT

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(From A Correspondent.)
SURAT, Dec. 29.

As announced recently, police guards are stationed in several villages. Wherever police are not available, unemployed persons are recruited, it is rumoured on a salary of Rs. 15 to do the dirty of a Chokidar. The talatis are given a free hand in this matter.

In the Sarbhon Division the following number of police are assigned:—

Babla 10, Ambheti 9, Pathradia 2, Tarbhan 3, Rakhasupa 1, Amalsadi 3, Jinat 3, Afva 6, Isroli 6, Puni 2, (Musalmans) and Sarbhan Ashram 12. In the Kadod division—Ruva 7, Varad 12, Akoti 7, Orgama 7, Timbarva local Dheds and Vethias, Rayan 5, and Kadod one Nayak and one constable.

In the Madhi division—Surali 8, Manekpore 4, Madhi Ashram 5 Syadla 8, and Bhitva 3.

In the Vankaner Division—Vankaner 3, Siker 5 and Sejvad 5.

In the Valod Division:—Vedchhi Ashram 5, Adhapore and the neighbouring villages 16.

PERSUASION TO PAY UP

—:o:—

Peasants Warned Not To Harbour Volunteers

(From A Correspondent.)
DHANDHUKA, Dec. 29.

Police officers who are touring the villages of the Dholaka Taluka, are trying their utmost to persuade the peasants to pay up the land revenue dues. Where persuation is not effective, they threaten them with immediate action. Thy are also warning the peasants not to harbour Congress Volunteers.

'Atyachar Din' was observed at Barvala on the 24th and at Dholera on the 25th instant. Processions were taken out in the morning and public meetings were held at night. 'Martyrs Day' was observed at Rampur on the 26th instant. A procession was taken out and a public meeting was held.

ARRESTED FOR PICKETING

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(From Our Correspondent.)
CALICUT, Dec. 27.

Three volunteers were arrested on the 25th instant by the Calicut Police for picketing the foreign cloth shops of Messrs. Venkatachala Iyer and Sait Nagjee Purshottam. There were no arrests yesterday afternoon.

"Chronicle" Photo.

We reproduce again this picture to correct an inaccuracy. The officer referred to in yesterday's description is not Bombay's Police Chief. We are authoritatively informed that on Sunday last Mr. Wilson was wearing Khaki trousers. The figure in the picture in Khaki uniform is wearing shorts.

GOVT. RUNNING GRAVE RISK

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By Keeping Patel In Jail

A RAO BAHADUR'S WARNING

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)
COIMBATORE, Dec. 30.

Rao Bahadur Ratnasabapathi Mudaliar M. L. C. Municipal Chairman, Coimbatore, interviewed Mr. V. J. Patel through the courtesy of the Jail Superintendent on Sunday. Referring to Mr. Patel's health, Mudaliar says the Madras Government are running positively grave risk in retaining him in Jail and he opines that they would be best advised to telegraph to Government of India advising the immediate release of Mr. Patel.

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VILLAGERS ATTACK POLICE

—:o:—

27 Arrests Made

(From Our Correspondent).
ALLAHABAD, Dec. 30.

It is reported that an attack was made on police constables in Karma a village in Allahabad District. After a Congress meeting while arresting a villager under Cr. L. A. Act, an attack was made to rescue the villager. Three constables were injured. The crowd was dispersed on arrival of police reinforcements and 27 arrests made.

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KERALA DESA SEVIKA SANGH

(From A Correspondent).
CALICUT, Dec. 27.

At a public meeting at Chalapuram on the 25th instant, under the Menon it was resolved to organise presidentship of Mr. V. Raman a Kerala Desa Sevaka Sangham at Calicut. Mr. R. Kesavan Nair has been elected as the organising Secretary with power to enlist members and collect money. The meeting further elected Mr. V. Raman Menon as the treasurer and a working committee consisting of 5 members.

The aim and objects of the Sangham are: Temperance, brotherhood, encouragement of Indian industries, creation of true national spirit among the masses.

MUSLIM AND HINDUS COOPERATE

—:o:—

NOT TO BUY NEW STOCK

(From A Correspondent.)
DABHOI, Dec. 29.

Foreign cloth merchants of Dabhoi have agreed not to buy any new stock till the 15th of "Vaisak". Muslim dealers have co-operated with the Hindus whole-heartedly in this matter. It is also resolved that the defaulters will have to pay a penalty of 5 per cent. according to the standard of the association, besides what the prominent workers think fit to inflict. Those who give some clue of the defaulters will be awarded Rs. 15.

A Gruesome Murder

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(From Our Correspondent).
AHMEDABAD, Dec. 30.

A gruesome murder of a private guard of a Bora gentleman doing business in Bombay was detected by the local police yesterday. Death is reported to be due to strangulation. The police are making enquiries. No arrests have yet been made.

The local Picketing Association has issued a statement stating that none of the arrested persons in connection with the explosion incident here is a member of the Association.

RACE FOR AGA KHAN'S PRIZE.

Aspy Engineer Starts.

KARACHI, Dec. 30.

Mr. Aspy Engineer left at 7-30 this morning for Cape Town in a Puss Moth plane competing for the Aga Khan's £500 prize. The first half will be at Lingeh and thereafter in fairly long distance hops.

It will be recalled that Mr. Aspy Engineer won the Aga Khan's prize for the first Indian solo flight from London to Karachi.—A. P.

ROLLER SKATING EXHIBITION.

—:o:—

Interesting Displays At Devlali.

(From A Correspondent.)
DEVLALI, Dec. 29.

Some selected members of the Bombay Skating Class gave a roller skating exhibition at the Grand Hotel Gymkhana, Deolali on 26th December, when an interesting programme was gone through.

Among the various items the acrobatic feats performed by Misses Aban and Roshan Constable, Miss Pilco Mistry and Master T. Constable were much appreciated. Fancy skating by Mody Brothers was simply admirable. Mr. Paul Framji a fine Bombay skater, entertained the public with his remarkable feats of Russian dancing on a table. Acrobatic feats done on a table with skates by Messrs. Kuriawalla, N. Mistry, T. Constable, and Rusi Nazir of Lahore were really marvellous.

Progressive ping-pong played on skates attracted a considerable attention of the spectators. This show was the first of its kind in Roller Skating exhibitions that ever was performed in Deolali.

The Propietor Mr. H. D. Darukhanawala of the Bombay Skating Class expresses thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Homi Sethna, the proprietor of the Grand Hotel for their kindness in giving him their Gymkhana.

A New Year Show will take place at the class premises on New Year Day at 6 p. m. when film taken at New Worli will be shown and there will be Fancy Dress Roller Skating Carnival when a large gathering is expected.

NOTICE.

Thursday being New Year Day, the Office of the "Chronicle" will remain closed that day. There will, therefore, be no issue of this paper on Friday (Jan. 2).

ATTEMPT ON PUNJAB GOVERNOR'S LIFE

11 PERSONS ARRESTED

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LAHORE, Dec. 30.

The Police have under arrest now eleven persons in connection with the attack on the Governor. Harikishen and Girdharilal were arrested on the spot. Rambir Singh was arrested on the 24th and Chamanlal was arrested at Mardan. After yesterday's searches the Police arrested the following seven: Virendra, Ahsanilahi, Durgadas, (reported yesterday) Dasaundharam, a young man of Lahore arrested at Tandianwala, Mahomed Taffail of Lucknow, Premdutt of Lahore arrested at Marden, and Jai Dayal of Tonk arrested at Peshawar.—A. P.

TRIBAL FIGHT IN WEST RAND

—:o:—

Mounted Police On The Scene

HEAVY CASUALTIES

—:o:—

LONDON, Dec. 30.

Johannesburg.—Four persons have been hitherto killed and 75 injured in a tribal fight between the Basutos and Pondoos in Randfontein estates mines. This is believed to be the worst in the West Rand for quarter of century. Fighting began during Christmas and is still going on despite the arrival of mounted and foot police.—Reuter.

ONLY 1 INDIAN QUALIFIED I. M. S. SINCE 1915

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent).
CALCUTTA, Dec. 31.

"Swaraj in India should start with full appreciation and due recognition of the worth of indigenous products of our colleges and universities" declared Rai Bahadur Dr. U. N. Brahmachari, presiding at the annual Conference of the General Assembly of Indian Provincial Medical Services Association yesterday. Discussing the grievances of the service, the speaker regretted that since 1915 only one candidate with pure Indian qualifications had been admitted into the I. M. S. He hoped whatever be the future Government in India their interests would not suffer. Lt. Col. K. K. Chatterj referred to the recent correspondence between the Secretary of State and the Government of India regarding the existing rights of the I. M. S. and if the interpretation of the Secretary of State was accepted, it would necessarily mean exclusion for an indefinite period of members of the Provincial Service from the 90 appointments released from the I. M. S. according to the despatch of the Secretary of State in May 1923.

CEMENT BONDS OF COMMUNAL FRIENDSHIP

Seth A. Haroon's Plea.

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 30.

Rain, last evening prevented further meetings of the All-India Muslim League, which will continue its sittings this morning.

Addressing the Tanzeem Conference, Seth Abdulla Haroon made a strong plea for bonds of friendship with other communities, which he said political differences should not prevent.—A. P.

A Huge Fish Caught

(From Our Correspondent).
CALCUTTA, Dec. 30.

A fish called "Kaibhol" 6 feet, 9 inches in length and weighing nearly 5 maunds (411-1/3 lbs.) has been caught by fisherman near the mouth of the Hooghly. The fish whose greyish fins measure 18 inches and mouth 20 inches in its struggle to escape from the net upset the boat and the fishermen had to be rescued by other men. The fish is eatable.

PRICKLY PEARS MAKE PHONOGRAPH NEEDLES

WORCESTER, S. A.

Captain Ramsay, formerly on the staff of the Rhodes University College, Grahamstown, has invented a non-metallic needle for gramophones which eliminates extraneous frequencies. It is called "electro-color" and adds purity to tonal reproduction abolishing much surface noise. By occasional repointing it can outlast over 200 ordinary gramophone needles. It is made of the thorn of the prickly pear, chemically treated.—"Christian Science Monitor."

"FRIENDLY SIMPLE, APPORACHABLE"

—:o:—

Harold Laski On Wedgwood Benn.

Radicalism Blunted By Red-Tape Of Indian Bureaucracy.

Mr. Benn had built up for himself a very real Parliamentary reputation when he came over to the Labour Party. He was one of the most effective debaters in the Liberal ranks—quick in repartee; pungent in comment; at question-time, very notably, one of the ablest sharpshooters in the House.

Except for Mr. Pringle, I can think of no one more successful in this difficult role in recent years.

He was, moreover, as he has remained, deservedly one of the most popular members of the House. No one ever doubted his sincerity, especially where questions of personal liberty were concerned.

Everyone liked his complete freedom from personal affection or arrogance. He was always friendly and simple and approachable.

LOYAL—AND STRAIGHT.

He never had that air, so dear to the back-bencher, of having just missed being Prime Minister by inches. He never sought to build up a personal following. He never announced great programmes destined to relieve us from all our troubles. He was loyal, hard-working and straightforward.

His elevation last year to the India Office was, in some ways, one of the most surprising of Mr. MacDonald's gambles in personality.

He had had no experience of office, save as a junior Whip ten years before; he had barely become recognised as a convert to Labour; and he was given the post which was not only destined to become a storm-centre, but has usually turned the stoutest of radicals into a grim and forbidding autocrat.

It is too early yet to say that he has justified his selection. That will depend on how near the India Conference comes to success.

AT INDIA OFFICE.

There are not yet signs that he has had a policy of his own; that he has left the stamp of his own personality on his Department. Indeed, it may not unjustly be said that the greatness of his problems has a little subdued a man naturally inclined to a far grater pungency of mind than he has so far displayed.

But there is evidence that he has measured up to his task. In the first place, he has seen that Lord Irwin is the biggest Viceroy of recent times, and, with characteristic lopalty, h ehas backed him through thick and thin.

It was not easy to stand by the idea of a Round Table Conference in the middle of the statutory Commission's labours; and it was even more difficult to stand out against Sir John Simon's inclusion in the Liberal delegation.

In both these problems Mr. Benn fought for his view with vigour and tenacity. That he was right in both does not lessen the courage of his effort.

W. BENN OLD AND NEW.

There have been, indeed, one or two administrative incidents which suggest that the keen edge of his radicalism, has been a little blunted by the red-tape of the Indian bureaucracy.

I think the old Wedgwood Benn would find it difficult to defend the lengthiness and the circumstances of the Meerut trial.

I suspect that the old Wedgwood Benn, too, would have been first in the field against some of the police excesses, and the heavy sentences which Indian nationalism has in the last sixteen months entailed.

A good man struggling against adversity, perhaps; but one has the impression that the best man succeeds against adversity.

And I think the old Wedgwood Benn would have fought pretty insistently for the admission of Trotsky to England. He would not easily have forgotten a tradition of which he used to be proud.

He has, one knows, a strong line of defence. Government always means a choice between second-best alternatives; and even George Lansbury accepted Trotsky's exclusion.

"FIRST THINGS FIRST."

Wedgwood Benn could, I think claim with justice that he has been the most open-minded Secretary for India since the late Edwin Montagu. He could say truthfully that he is fully seized of the magitude of the problem—that he knows, as well as any living man, that the present Conference is Great Britain's last opportunity to keep India as a willing partner in the Commonwealth.

More, he could urge that, surrounded with the least flexible of all human material, he has consistently struggled to keep first things first, and to prevent an accumulation of irritating detail that makes men lose sight of the essential horizons.

One can say more than this. As a rule, the House of Commons sharpshooter is not an effective administrator. He does not like an atmosphere in which you cannot score points. He is uneasy with Civil servants who have all the facts at their finger-ends, and are past masters warning you against unwanted innovation.

Mr. Benn is an exception to this rule. Even those who disagree with what he has done admit his zeal, his patience, his power to stand by the thing or the man he is sure about, his refusal to take the easy and fatal path of the strong hand.

There has been real temptation to tread that road, and it has been refused with a courage that deserves admiration.

FRIENDLY AND HUMBLE.

And Mr. Benn has not been changed as a person by office. Rank and file members of the Party like myself know only too often what a difference it makes.

There comes a hauteur an arrogance, an inaccessibility, which makes the friend of yesterday almost morbidly anxious to let you know that things have changed.

You must remember that he is a Minister, and treat him with that bated breath and whispering humbleness which even some Labour Ministers demand as the measure of their vainglory.

There is none of this in Wedgwood Benn. He remains a friendly and, in the best sense a humble person.

He can take criticism without being ranged. He is anxious to explain without attempting condescension. He will greet you without leaving the Minister from the rank and file.

He does not withdraw himself from the party, or cultivate that air of weighty reserve which is meant to suggest that the ministerial frame is not of human clay. He can work hard without sighing in public about the impossible burden of his task.

The human being has not been lost in the Secretary of State.

ON TRIAL.

He has not a profound or originating mind; I do not think he would claim either. I should not look to him for the discovery of big principles or the operation of grand-scale policy. But I should always expect him to know the big man from the little man.

I should be quite certain that he would respect an honourable opponent. I should feel convinced that he would never display zeal for physical force if moral persuasion could secure the end he deemed just.

I think his love of freedom is deep and far-reaching, and that he knows we only abandon our love for it because of our loss of insight and proportion.

He has, too, a vivid mind, quick and supple and dexterous. He is a good negotiator, who realises how much of statesmanship consists in knowing how to secure compromise at just the exact point. He senses the moment for the big gesture, and he knows his value in those crises where generosity is twice blest.

We are in one of those crises now. Is Mr. Benn acts upon his best impulses and with that courage of which he has so often given proof, he can render immense services to the Commonwealth of nations.—"Daily Herald".

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports & Imports.

—:o:—

ARRIVALS.
Bombay, Dec. 30.
Risaldar, Hinton, Calcutta.
Kaga Maru Tani, Kobe.
Tamatsu Maru, Konju, Java.

DEPARTURES.
Bombay, Dec. Dec. 31.
Razwani, Savage, Jeddah.
Steel Age, Lung, Calcutta.
Sumatra, Lavaguine, Genoa.
Khandalla, Baird, Durban.
Baroda, Eadie, Busreh.

LOADING.
Bombay, Dec. 30.
Steamer C/Lester for Liverpool.
Steamer Jalabala for Akyab.
Steamer Sumatra Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Kaga Maru for Kobe.
Steamer British Fern for Abadan.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT.

S S Khandalla:—The B I S N Co's mail steamer Khandalla, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Durban with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

DEPARTURE OF PILGRIMS.

S S Razwani:—The T M Coy's steamer Razwani will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Jeddah, with a general cargo and 239 pilgrims.

S S Kaga Maru:—The N Y K steamer Kaga Maru, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe with a general cargo.

S S Tamatsu Maru:—The L Edward Ltd. steamer Tamatsu Maru, arrived in harbour yesterday from Java with a cargo of sugar.

S S Steel Age:—The M M Coy's steamer Steel Age, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with some bottom cargo.

S.S. Sumatra:—The M Itaiana steamer Sumatra will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Genoa, with a general cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

—:o:—

MONDAY, December 29.

No.
1 Himalaya, Trieste, 4-1, L T and M I.
2 Rajputana, London, 10-1, M M and Co.
3 City of Bagdad, Liverpool, 5-1, K N and Co.
4 Circassia, Liverpool 5-1 Graham Trading Co.
5 Bassano, Karachi, 4-1, J Finlay
6 M V Sumatra, Genoa, 30-12, L T & M Co.
7 Kaga Maru Kobe, 11-1, N Y Kaisha.
8 City of Rayville, U S A 4-1 L Edwards Ltd.
9 Bennevis, Genoa, 1-1, Grahams Trading Co.
10 Dumana, London, NF, M M and Co.
11 Hatipara, London, 4-1, M M and Co.
12 Werdenfels Karachi N F, L Edwards.
13 Hadiotis, Antwerp, NF, L Edwards.
14 Khandalla, Durban, 31-12, M M and Co.
15 Belpawela Madras 30-12 K Nixon & Co.
17 Baron Kinnaird, Workington, 30-12, J Finlay and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

—:o:—

2 Steelage, Calcutta, 30-12, M M and Co.
3 Baroda, P Gulf, 31-12, M M and Co.
4 Vasna Busrah 2-1; M M and Co.
5 Benton, Antwerp, 2-1, L Edwards Ltd.
6 Tsurushima Maru Kobe 7-1 N Y Kaisha.
8 Shanghai Maru, Japan, 1-1-31, M M and Co.
9 Allpore, Kobe, 14-1, M M and Co.
14 Jamnagar, Jamnagar, 3-1, F Naranji and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Hatkhola, Calcutta, 4-1 M M and Co.
B. Risaldar Rangoon 31-12 T Morrison and Co.
D/E Sophia Mani M'Coast 3-1 Merchant S N Co.
F Rizwani, [illegible] T Morrison and
M Nurma[illegible]rison and
[illegible]bar.
[illegible] M and
[illegible] T.D.
[illegible] S Co.
[illegible] S N Co.
[illegible] S N Co.
[illegible] O S N Co.
[illegible] P & O S N
[illegible] UTH.
[illegible] & Co.
[illegible] OOL.
[illegible] Co.
[illegible] G T Co.
[illegible] N Co.
[illegible]-31 J F C.
[illegible] OSLO.
[illegible] dward Ltd.
[illegible] L Edward Ltd.
[illegible] AMBURG.
[illegible]0, L Edward Ltd
[illegible]-31, L Edward Ltd.
Agtekerk, [illegible]-21 L Edward Ltd.

Rhenfels, 19-1-31 L Edward Ltd.

FROM GENOA.
Genoa 13-1-31 M Italiana.
Talase 3-1-31 T N Co.

FROM NEW YORK.
Empress of Australia, 10-1-31 Tourists' ship.
Trentbank 14-1-31 F F Campbell and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.
Fusijama, 24-1-3 L T Co.

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.
Genoa Maru 17-1-30 N Y K.
Tokushima Maru 17-1-31 N Y K.
Gange 7-1-30 L T O.
Shinno Maru 4-1-31 O S Kaisha.
Toyellsi Maru 8-1-31 O S Kaisha.

FROM DURBAN.
Karapara 3-1-31 M M & Co.
Karoa 17-1-31 M M & Co.
Karagola 31-1-31 M M & Co.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON.

—:o:—

FOR LONDON.
Kaiser-i-Hind 28-12-30 P and O Co.

FOR NEW YORK.
C/Hongkong N F F F C Campbell and Co.
C/Raville N F L Edward Ltd.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Circassia, N. F. G. T. Co.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.
Bankura 24-12-30 M M and Co.
Varela, 26-12-30 M M & Co.

FOR HULL.
Bassano, N F G T Co.

FOR HAMBURG.
Lichtenfels 24-12-30 L Edward
Hadiotis L Edward Ltd.
Avolad N F L Edward Ltd.
Benton NF L Edward Ltd.
Werdenfels NF L Edward Ltd.

FOR CALCUTTA.
Havildar, NF, M M and Co.

FOR GENOA.
Bennevis N F G T Co.
Shanghai Maru, N F M M & Co.

FOR DURBAN.
Khandalla N F M M & Co.

FOR KOBE.
Hankow Maru, 19-12-30, O S Kaisha.
Tsurushima Maru N F N Y Kaisha.
Kaga Maru N F N Y Kaisha.
Sumatra Maru NF O S Kaisha.

FOR TRIESTE.
Himalaya, N F L T Co.

FOR RANGOON.
Nurmahal, NF, T M Co.

STEAMERS FIXED.

—:o:—

FOR LONDON
Kaiser-i-Hind P and O S N Co

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.
Hankow Maru O S Kaisha
Shanghai Maru, M M & Co.
Tsurushima Maru N Y Kaisha.
Sumatra Maru O S Kaisha.
Kaga Maru N Y Kaisha.

FOR HULL.
Bassano, N F Co.
Bennevis, J T Co.

FOR HAMBURG.
Lichtenfels L Edward.

FOR CALCUTTA.
Gambada M M and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.
Himalaya, L T Co.

FOR RANGOON.
Nurmahal, T M and Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATE.
Parvati 29-12-30.
Netravati 29-12-30.
Talita 29-12-30.
Boats of Baroda 29-12-30.
Steelage 29-12-30.

EXPORTS.
Bombay, Dec. 30.

For London S S "Rajputana":—15 cwts. fish maws, H A Mohmad and Co.; 100 cwts turmeric K Harjiwan and Co.; 975 cwts. mowra meal, A Dawn and Co; 11 cwts. chillies powder, N K Jusabala.; 3 bales animal skin, M Mohmad Ali and Co.; 7 bales animal skin, G Husani.; 200 cwts. mica powder, Messrs. Mohanlal and Co.

For Marseilles, S S "Kaiser-I-Hind":—1000 cwts. groundnuts, M Bhuta and Co.

For Hull S S "Bassano":—3003 cwts. myrabollum, P Mathradas and Co.

For Antwerp:—2002 cwts. myrabollum, P Mathradas and Co.; 537 cwts. Kardi seed, Ishvardas and Co

For Liverpool, S S "Circassia":—1976 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, Ralli Bros., 1000 cwts. myrabollum, Amin and Sons; 250 bales cotton thread waste, M Mafatlal; 25 bales cotton thread waste, V N Joshi; 12 bales wool raw, W. Latham and Co.; 60 bales wool raw, M Nissim; 5 bales wool raw; F F Campbell and Co.; 161 bales wool raw, D Sassoon and Co.

For Marseilles:—2035 cwts. groundnuts, L Drefus and Co.; 28 bales cotton fly, J Meyer and Co

Glasgow:—2000 cowts groundnut cakes, Steel Bros.

For Manchester:—125 bales hemp, K J Kapadia and Co.

For Montreal:—3 bales woollen carpets, Cox and Kings Ltd.

For Liverpool City of Bagdad:—4200 cwts. myrabollum, Amin and Sons.

For Dunkirk:—135 bales cotton raw, Patil Cotton Co.

For Dunkirk S S "Hatipara":—449 bales cotton raw, Textile Products Ltd.; 55 bales cotton fly, J Meyer and Co.; 190 cwts. groundnuts L Dreyfus and Co.

For London 6000 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, Steel Bros.; 257 cwts. linseed Ralli Bros.

For Havre:—1502 cwts. myrabllum P Mathradas and Co.

For Hamburg S S "Hadiotis":—495 bales cotton raw, Textile Products Ld.; 4000 cwts. groundnut cakes, C Bapubhai; 4 cases dry casings, D Abraham and Sons; 35 cases dry casings Ad. Meyer and Co.

For Antwerp:—238 bales wool raw, Shamji Mal; 16 bales wool raw, W T Surin.

For Genoa S S "Bennevis":—2 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.; 6000 cwts. groundnuts Straiss and Co.

For Rotterdum, S S "Avola":—4000 cwts. groundnuts, R Ratilal and Co.; 58000 cwts groundnuts, Strauss and Co.; 8000 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, C Bapubhai and Co.

For New York City of Hongkong:—9 bales woollen carpets, Fleming Shaw; 55 bales woollen carpets, American Express Co.; 5 bales woollen numdoo, American Express Co.

For New York City Rayville:—2 pkgs. woollen rugs, Thos. Cook and Sons,

For Trieste S S "Himalaya":—220 bales cotton raw, K M Nathood; 100 cwts. mica powder, Mohanlal and Co.

For Smyrna:—15 bales cotton yarn, Arnhold and Co.; 7 bales cotton yarn, David Mills Co.

For Port Said:—63 bales cotton yarn, David Mills Co.; 25 bales cotton yarn, A El. Ejil

For Batoum:—30 bales cotton yarn, M H Kashim.

For Alexandretta:—35 bales cotton yarn, Phoenix Mills Ltd.

For Genoa S S "Sumatra":—1 bale woollen carpets, Cox and Kings Ltd.; 25 bales cotton raw, Patel Cotton Co.

For Kobe S S Koga Maru:—300 bales cotton raw, O. Suleman and Co.; 1000 bales cotton raw, M Amersey and Co.; 200 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co.

For Shanghai:—700 bales cotton raw, O. Suleman and Co.; 1000 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.; 200 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Kobe:—500 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.; 500 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Kobe S S "Tsurushima Maru":—700 bales cotton raw, N Fatehally; 2000 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd. 1600 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.; 775 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.; 1500 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.; 2500 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Moji: 200 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Yokohama:—100 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha, Ld. 500 cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.; 1000 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ld.; 200 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Yokkaichi:—100 bales cotton yarn, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co. 1000 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ld.

For Kobe S S "Shanghai Maru":—500 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ld.; 500 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.; 1750 cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Nogoya:—150 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokkaichi:—500 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Shanghai S S "Sumatra Maru":—500 bales cotton raw, V. Morarjee; 1000 bales cotton raw, G Dossa and Co.; 300 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co. 200 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ld.

For Kobe:—2000 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ld.; 1000 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

For Osaka:—300 bales cotton raw, 500 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ld.

For Nagoya:—500 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ld.

IMPORTS.

—:o:—

Bombay, Dec. 30.

From Tellicherry S S "Hatkhola" Agents MM and Co.:—51 bags cocoanuts.

From Moulmein:—1074 pieces teak squares; 2499 pieces teak posts; 2998 pieces teak planks; 43183 pieces teak scantlings.

From Rangoon:—995 bundle teak boards; 289 bundle teak squares; 5952 pieces teak scantlings, 250 bags lead; 22 cases art. silk.

From Quilon:—38 bundle c. w. boxes; 15 crates mats; 60 bundle packing boards.

From Cochin:—121 chests tea.

From Calicut:—204 bags tea; 800 bales cotton.

From Tutocorin:—25 bags tea.

From Samboe S S "Sildra" Agents Burma Shell Oil Co:—1012027 tons foreign kerosene oil in bulk.

From Basseln S S "Jalaputra" Agents S S N Co.:—24886 bags rice.

From Rangoon:—9166 bags rice; 24 bags gunnies.

From New York S S "Steel Age" Agents M M and Co:—16 cases flash-light cells; 336 cases medicine; 1023 cases new paper; 169 cases auto parts; 25 cases machinery; 101 cases condiments; 100 cases Q. Oats; 32 cases soap; 50 cases flour 40 cases preervys; cases globes; 53 cases lan 144 cases motor cars; 258 c clothing; 32 cases starch; cotton remnants; 265 oil; 147 barrels paraffin barrels paraffin wax; 9 stuff; 70 cases che 018 bundle steel hoops; 94 liver.

From Philadelphia:—500 drums lub. oil.

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, Dec. 30.

Following a rise of 12 points in New York futures, the local market opened at Rs. 175/8 for Broach A.M. delivery. Under scattered selling prices eased off to Rs. 174/12 but again rallied and advanced to Rs. 175/12. The feeling is rather cheerful as present prices are believed to be too low and as they do not yield any remuneration to farmers, there is no haste to market the crop. The re-adjustment which is mainly responsible for the present drastic decline is now in line with sensational decline in the prices of commodities. Of course still there is absence of constructive element and while marked improvement is not looked for in the near future, there are many, who believe that there is no room for any decline. The worst is over. Under such a state of affairs there is no inducement to bear cotton at the present level. Occasional hedge selling is bound to be evidenced from time to time. The whole situation looks like grinding within a narrow range of price-movement.

Liverpool opening cables showed a rise of 4 points against an expected improvement of 2 to 3 points on parity with previous New York close. Later Liverpool cables were easy showing a decline of 3 points from the opening level. This influenced some selling in our market which closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A-M 174-3.
Oomra D-J 142-4.
Oomra March 144-4.
Bengal D-J 128.
Bengal March 129-8.

READY COTTON SALES.

—:o:—

Bombay, Dec. 30.

115 A. Damodar Amraoti 146½
70 Motiram Vaghji Khandwa 148
100 N. Rajaram Hinganghat 158
100 Birla Bros. Sangrur 136
46 Birla Bros. Dhamangaon 134
40 Birla Bros. Khamgaon 132
60 Birla Bros. Nander 130.
100 B. Karshandas Pachora 135½
50 Tata and Co Latur 137½
100 Mithabhai Nathoo Nandura 143
100 Mithabhai Khandwa 144
100 G. G. Kesha and Co. Bodvad 144.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

—:o:—

Bombay, Dec. 30.

3 ½ per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 63-8.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 96-2.

4 per cent. Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 89-2.

4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 74-1

4½ per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 95.

4½ per cent. Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 83-2.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94-10

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 96-2.

5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 94.

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100.

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 100-8

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 101.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 101-15

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1933-36 Rs. 100-10.

6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 104-9.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 72-8.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 71-8.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 71-8.

5 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 89.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 101-9.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1950-80 Rs. 101-9.

FORWARD RATES.

7th Jan. 1931 settlement.

3½ per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 63-7-0

5 per cent 1945-55 Rs. 100-7-0.

Tone of Market:—Steady-dull.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT.

Liverpool, Dec. 29.

The market was weak to-day owing to increased offers from Australia. Little buying power. Prices low enough but demand not sufficient to improve prices in the near future. To-day's closing quotations were as under:—

Mar. close at s.4|2d. —2-1|8d.
May close at s.4|3 1|8d.—2d.
July close at s.4|4 1|8d.—2d.

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Dec. 30.

Castorseeds: Delivery May Opening Rs. 25-4; Highest Rs. 25-10; Closing Rs. 25-7.

Groundnut Seeds: Delivery Feb. Opening Rs. 24-12; Highest Rs. 24-14; Lowest Rs. 24-10; Closing Rs. 24-11.

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bombay, Dec. 30.

Gold Bar Ready Rs. 21-4-9.
Posh delivery Rs. 21-5-0.
Maha delivery Rs. 21-6-0.
Sovereigns Rs. 13-8-6.
Silver Ready Rs. 43-12-0.
Posh delivery Rs. 43-6-0.
Maha delivery Rs. 42-7-0.

MONEY MARKET.

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 30.

B C Rate T T 1/5 23/32.
B C Rate D D 1/5 3/4.

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 25/32.
December.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 25/32
Banks Selling T T 1/5 3/4
January.
Banks [illegible] T T 1/5 13/16 December.
[illegible] D 1/5 25/32
[illegible] 3 Mos. 1/5
[illegible] 3 Months 1/5 31/32
Banks Buying 3 mos. 1/5 15/16 Feb.

NEW YORK—
B C Rate [illegible]
Banks Selling [illegible] 1/2
Banks Buying [illegible] /2

PARIS—
Banks Selling [illegible]
Banks Buying D[illegible]
Banks Buying 3 [illegible]ns 940

JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 137 7/8
Banks Buying 60 Days 135 3/4

HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 76 3/8

SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 93

SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 155 7/8

JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 89 1|2

CROSS RATE.
New York/London 4.85 3/4 29th instant.
Shanghai/London 1/5 1/16 30th instant.
Japan/London 2/0 9/16 29th instant.
London/Paris 123.60 29th instant.
London/Belgium 34.74 29th instant.
London/Switzerland 25.02 29th instant.
London/Italy 92.75 29th instant.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £4-5-1 1/4 27th inst. £4-5-1/2 29th inst.
Silver London Ready 14 3/4 27th instant. 14 5/8 29th instant.
Silver London Forward 14 17/16 27th instant 14 9/16 29th instant.
Silyed New York Ready 31 7/8 27th instant 31 5/8 29th instant.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 2 5/16 per cent. 27th instant. 2 5/16 per cent. 29th instant.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 2 13/32 per cent. 27th instant. 2 3/8 per cent. 29th instant.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 3 per cent.
Money.—Inter Bank Call 2 3/4 per cent. 3 Mos. 4 3/4 per cent. 6 Mos. 5 per cent. 12 Mos. 4 1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

Bombay, Dec. 30.

Tone of Silver:—Quietly steady, China sold. India bought.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Dec. 30.

	Bales.
Khandeish	5,728
Central India	3,800
Barsi-Nugger	2,174
Hyderabad-Gaorani	1,151
Berar	6,782
Central Provinces	7,670
Dhollera	2,490
N. W. Provinces	809
Rajputana	114
Sind-Punjab	1,215
Broach	126
Compta-Dharwar	15
Westerns-Northerns	138
Egyptians	48
Cotton	32,369
	Cwts.
Wheat	11,102
Linseed	1,303
Rape, Raf and Mustard-seeds	524
Gingellyseeds	5,564
Poppyseeds	15
Groundnuts	55,295
Castorseeds	2,907
Rice	9,057
Myrabollams	9,255
Cottonseeds	63,343
Mowraseeds	238
Gram	1,127
Joowar	19
Maize	37
Barley	2
Bajree	3,116
	Tons
Coal	1,025

SNOWDEN'S "SHEER BULL-DOG COURAGE."

—:o:—

REVEREND M.P. ON HOW TO BE RICH!

The Rev. Herbert Dunnico, M. P., Deputy Speaker of the House of Commons writes in the "Daily Express" in Mail week:—

There are some people who faced with obstacles, give in to them immediately, and relinquish all thought of achieving their original aims. They usually occupy poorly paid posts, year after year, content to eke out their existence with the futile whine, "I never seem to have any luck!"

They don't. Nor do they deserve any.

It would be difficult to find a better example than Mr. Snowden as a type of Englishman who sees obstacles merely as things to be overcome.

For more than forty years he has fought down the physical disabilities due to a youthful bicycling accident. For forty years he has educated himself in the face of the greatest difficulties, progressing by sheer bull-dog courage until he has made himself one of the most famous diplomats in Europe.

THE BIG RISK.

The same spirit is evident in industry to-day notable examples being Sir William Morris and the late Sir David Yule, who conjured some £20,000,000 out, of a very modest capital.

It is useless to have a practical and efficient brain if you lack the driving force of courage and tenacity.

The success of the bold policy is instanced by the case of a woman I know who had a capital of just £100, a microscopic income, and a little cottage on the Norfolk Broads. Her future stretched dismally away as a continual struggle for existence, possibly fifty years of penury and striving.

Then came the idea. She could cook—her cakes and sweets were excellent. Why not buy an outboard motor-boat and supply the scores of dinghies, wherries and holiday folk with freshly baked cakes.

She took the big risk. Her £100 was spent, but in the first season she made £200 and the beginnings of a thriving business. She had created her own opportunity, and her courage brought her success.

NO "IMPOSSIBLE."

So it can be with almost every worker who toils for "a steady wage," seeing only the anxieties and discomforts of today, instead of looking on life as a whole and planning ahead.

The existence of 15,000 millionaires in America—the home of the "go-getter"—is proof of this.

Such men train themselves to recognise opportunity and to snatch it as it passes.

There is nothing to prevent us doing the same. There are in Britain to-day more rich men than there have ever been in the history of the country.

In spite of bad trade conditions and heavy taxation, in spite of innumerable difficulties, there is success waiting at this moment for those who, having little, will risk all on the big chance.

Courage, dogged perseverance, and a refusal to accept the "impossible."—those are the factors which make for personality and success.

CLOSE THE LABOUR RANKS.

—:o:—

Bombay Trade Unions' Appeal To Comrades.

The following letter dated December 29 has been addressed to various Unions on behalf of the B. B. and C. I. Union, Private Motor Lorry Drivers' Union, Tramwaymen's Union, Girni Kamgar Union and G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union:

As you are aware the next Annual Session of the All-India Trade Union Congress is to meet in Bombay as decided at Nagpur last year. Some provisional dates were fixed, at a resent meeting of the Executive Council of the Congress held at Calcutta on the 17th November. It seems, however that so far little, if any, preparations have been made in Bombay for that purpose and the Trade Union Circles are quite in the dark as to what is being done in this behalf.

It will be a matter of extreme regret if Bombay is uriable, either through indifference or through faction, to hold the Session that was invited at Nagpur. It is therefore, imperative that the Unions operating in Bombay should meet, consider and decide at an early date upon the steps to be taken not only to hold the next Session of the Congress in Bombay but also to make it a success.

REPRESENTATIVE MEETING.

In order that this can be done we propose that an informal meeting of representatives of the Trade Unions in Bombay should be held at an early date and we have great pleasure in inviting you to the informal meeting which will be held at the office of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union, Shetye Building, Polbavdi. Parel on Sunday the 5th January 1931 at 9 a.m. when you are requested to send at least two representatives of your Union to participate in the deliberations.

It is also proposed at that meeting to consider and devise ways and means for the purpose of healing the echism which has unfortunately prevailed in the Trade Union Movement since the Nagpur Session.

Ford

Announcement.

Effective January 2nd, 1931, FORD MOTOR COMPANY of INDIA, LTD., will assemble Ford Cars and Trucks in Bombay for direct distribution to Ford Dealers in the Bombay Presidency.

The FORD MOTOR COMPANY of INDIA, LTD., invite applications from responsible parties interested in the Motor Business with a view to obtaining a Ford dealership, outside of the City of Bombay.

Address enquiries to—

FORD MOTOR COMPANY OF INDIA LTD.,
Post Box No. 499, Bombay.

GANDHIJI'S MISSION

Stop moneys flowing to Foreign countries which you can do by knowing what the UNIVERSAL MUTUAL AID AND POOR HOUSES ASSOCIATION LTD. is:—

DRAWING WILL BE IN JANUARY

Refer advertisement published on Monday 29th on Page 9 and WIN Rs. 10,000, Rs. 5,000, Rs. 1,000, Rs. 500 or Rs. 20.

By paying donations of Rs. 10

Apply with 2 annas stamps to:—

UNIVERSAL OFFICE.

R. N. MEHTA, Chhotalal Bhuvan, 418, Kalbadevi, BOMBAY.

GENUINE ECONOMY!

"The gross cost of the GAS was not notably greater than that of even the old-fashioned coal fire—declared an eminent Engineer after comparative tests with all fuels.

On or off at the turn of a tap the GAS FIRE wastes no fuel. Capable of instant regulation, it gives every dish the exact heat required for perfect cooking, nothing more nor less. This sounds economy. Added to this are other savings on account of its cleanness and other health guarding features. Above all there is the saving of labour.

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The fuel of to-day
Write, phone or call.

THE BOMBAY GAS CO. LTD.
Guzder House, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

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...r profuse thick, creamy & permanent ...ther that *does not dry out*

Being *ANTISEPTIC* ...e danger of infection ...e to accidental cuts ...e reduced to minimum.

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GERMAN MOTOR CARS AND CYCLES

A Few Facts Concerning Their Construction

(By Herren Hans Heinrich Dienstbach)

(Though International News Service).

"The German motor-cycle was the first on the World's Market" contends Herren Hans Heinrich Dienstbach.

In the following article the German writer on industrial topics empasises that "a German rider and a German machine have held the record since last year for the highest speed, this lead has in the meantime already been per hour. This world's record is particularly keenly contested, and it remains to be seen whether it will shortly be attacked by foreign constructors. Nevertheless, these attacks are not feared in Germany, as they enable the advance in capacity to be still furthered, and, if necessary, still higher speeds to be attained."

In conclusion the writer opines that "he who wishes to purchase a motor-cycle reliable under all circumstances and conditions, and which, in addition to high speed, exhibits a conceivably high security in riding, together with great durability and economy in fuel, will select the German motor-cycle. This will give him full satisfaction in every respect, especially in case of such difficult climatic and road conditions as are found in India."

The Motor-Cycle is a German invention. The very first two-wheeler in the World which was fitted with a motor-drive was constructed by Gottlieb Daimler. Daimler had a much happier lot than the father of the cycle. He has lived to see the day when his discoveries in the sphere of internal-combustion engines have met with universal recognition, and, after the difficult years at the beginning, have been able to emerge victorious. The first inventor who created a workable model of an internal-combustion motor, which paved the way for the vehicles of such high mechanical power of to-day, was also a native of Germany. His name is Otto, and like Gottlieb Daimler, he has been able to enjoy the fruits of his invention. The first motor-cycle in the world remained for a long time without successor. Of course, through lack of knowledge on the subject, it was still very unwieldy and frequently broke down. Only very much later, two Germans, Hildebrandt and Wolfmuller, set to work to improve the motor-cycle in the matter of construction. They then created the first really serviceable motor-cycle, which was water-cooled, and had a direct crank drive on the rear wheel, but otherwise presented the form of a lady's cycle with open top frame. Nevertheless, in those years, it could hardly have been used by ladies, as women of those years were very indifferent to technical matters, whilst to-dap a lady driving a motor car or motor-cycle has become a very usual sight. Hildebrandt and Wolfmuller then sold their motor-cycle patent to France where the first large motor-cycle factory was constructed. As compensation for surrendering their rights, the two German inventors received a sum of a million French francs, an enormous amount under the conditions of that time. With this money, they established in munich the first German motor-cycle factory, but they soon found that they had come too early. The public was absolutely not yet ripe for the motor-cycle, and consequently the enterprisers had to declare themselves bankrupt. In very reduced circumstances ten years later, both of them had to regard helplessly the triumph of the motor-cycle which then began, and they thus shared the fate of the Freiherr von Drais, the German inventor of the cycle.

Forty years have since gone by, and present motor-cycles have nothing in common with their ancestors except fundamental rudiments. From the unwieldy and cumbersome vehicles, which were not easy to steer, and were only troublesome to use and keep going, which only went a few miels without faults, of which the motors hardly exceeded a mechanical power of 1 h.p. have to-day sprung the shining apparations in steel, which compete in speed with the fastest express trains; these are in use for several years without the least inclination to show serious defects, and of which the motors to-day develop directly incredible power.

The German motor-cycle was the first on the World's Market, and for many years it was able to keep a certain lead until other nations of high technical development also devoted themselves to the construction of motor-cycles. This brought about a keen competition on the World's Market, which was all to the good, as it induced constructors in all countries interested to uninterruptedly exert all their energies to obtain the highest results and so bring about a rapid development of the motor-cycle.

Germany has always kept pace with this progress, and even if shortly after the World War, German Motor-Cycles were surpassed as regards pure speed, this lead has in the meantime already been regained. A German rider and a German machine have held the record since last year for the highest speed, this lead has in the meantime already been per hour. This world's record is particularly keenly contested, and it remains to be seen whether it will shortly be attacked by foreign constructors. Nevertheless, these attacks are not feared in Germany, as they enable the advance in capacity to be still furthered, and, if necessary, still higher speeds to be attained.

In spite of this, it may easily be said, that here a certain limit has been reached, as the highest speed of the motor-cycle will never be that of the motor-car, if purely record speed is kept in view. Technically speaking, it is without any trouble quite possible to fit sufficently powerful motors in sufficiently strong motor-cycle frames to perhaps obtain speeds of 200 miles per hour. There is however no rider in existence who would be in a position to drive such a machine, so that this speed-advancement has really only a problematical value.

In the construction of German motor-cycles, these limits have been quite rightly recognized and pure utility ideas are never allowed to fall into the background behind the striving for high speeds. The German Motor-Cycle Industry has considered it its principal task to primarily produce absolutely reliable touring-machines which in daily use and under all circumstances render satisfactory service for many years.

A full range of German cycle-factories also produce motor-cycles as, in these productions are to be found many allied peculiarities of manufacture. The testing laboratories at hand can therefore be used in common for both purposes, and in both cases, the greatest care is used in putting scientific knowledge into practice.

Special attention has been paid in Motor-Cycles to the development of the silencer. This is now so far advanced that machines run remarkably easily without any fear of back-firing of the motor and the consequent loss of power on account of excessive silencing.

The large number of motor-cycles ruaning in Germany, which cannot be assessed under half a million, has brought about the fact that the spare-part industry has given its fullest attention to technical development as in the case of the cycle. The German motor-cycle spare-part is first class and fulfils all requirements to the fullest extent. In the first place, mention must be made here of the electrical industry, which has supplied motor-cycles with electric dynamo-lighting sets. German lighting sets are universally recognised as being leading ones, above all when it is a question of those in which the lighting apparatus is combined with the magneto. Moreover, as in the case of the German magnetos, the German lightingsets have also become famous as regards reliability, and hardly anything better is to be found in this sphere. Mention, however, should also be made of the acetylene projector-sets, which are produced by a whole range of German speciality firms in the highest perfection. Moreover, German horns for motor-cycles are also of good value as regards quality and capability, no matter whether they be operted electrically or by means of a rubber-ball.

Furthermore, it should be mentioned that a set of tools is given with every German machine. It includes all conceivable spanners and special tools, by means of which the respective machine can be entirely taken to pieces and put together again. The rider, therefore, who has at his disposal mechanical knowledge and practical experience, can, without any trouble execute all adjustment work and small repairs with the aforesaid.

As a further essential component part may be mentioned tyres. The German tyre industry has given the motor cycle the tyres it certainly requires, if it is not to be a dangerous instrument for the rider. Above all, in motor cycle tyres, lateral pulling and pressure requirements are very great, so that special regards must be paid to this in the construction of the tyres. Furthermore, the form of the undertaken by various German portance for the motor cycle. The machine must have an undoubted secure hold even when the road is wet. In the high speeds, which can to-day be attained without trouble by all German motor-cycles, tyres must , so-to-speak, stick to the ground, so that riding round bends be always safe. To this has contributed in no small manner the ballon or low-pressure tyre, which, especially, in wet weather, permits a much firmer hold on the road surface than the high-pressure tyre, as the former has a wider and therefore much more absorbent tread. Even the sliding motion, which is always liable to to take place on the rear wheel in side-car combinations, can hardly get the better of the German motor-cycle tyre, so that it renders satisfactory service for thousands of miles even under abnormal climatic conditions, as demonstrated above all by the vast tours undertaken by various German motor-cycle riders in the trackless Balkans and African deserts.

Thus he who wishes to purchase a motor-cycle reliable under all circumstances and conditions, and which, in addition to high speed, exhibits a conceivably high security in riding, together with great durability and economy in fuel, will select the German motor-cycle. This will give him full satisfaction in every respect, especially in case of such difficult climatic and road conditions as are found in India.

POLITICIANS PRESS AND PRIESTS

Wholesale Condemnation

DR. NORWOOD ON "UGLY AGE"

Strong criticisms of politicians, journalists, clergy, and the age in general, were passed by Dr. Cyril Norwood, headmaster of Harrow in his presidential address to the Mathematical Association at Bedford College, Regent's Park in the mail week.

The world, he declared, was only half-educated and half knowing;

Truth was not the aim of the politician and the journalist;

The clergy rarely preached what they really thought.

The Government of this country was in the hands of the masses, he continued, and those held the reins of power who could best persuade the ignorant.

AIM OF POLITICIAN AND JOURNALIST.

The aim of the politician was success at the polls and he vilified every Party but his own, and coloured facts to suit his ends.

The journalist had studied the methods of crowd suggestion.

Misrepresentations in the Press stretched from the original make-up and presentation of the news to deliberate falsification.

"Journalists have no conception of exactness, and their work is subordinated to the needs of commercialism."

With regard to the clergy, how many of them asked themselves the question. "Am I saying what I really think, or am I just saying what I am expected to say?"

The exact professions on the other hand were the doctors, the engineers and the farmers.

AN UGLY AGE.

"We live in an age of ugly art, bad colorins, and inharmonious music," concluded Dr. Norwood, "an age which has experienced the revolt of youth.

"But all that may lead to a sounder interpretation of beauty and truth, higher in its standards than the world has yet accomplished."—News "Chronicle."

WHO IS RESPONISBLE?

Commenting on the above speech, the "News Chronicle" writes:—

The headmaster of Harrow told a mathematical society that this is an ugly age, and that the worst people in it are journalists, parsons and politicians. That is a serious reflection on schoolmasters, who make us (or say they do) what we are. It is in particular a serious reflection on the masters of public schools, who train so many of our politicians, parsons and journalists.

WOMAN FINDS LOST TRIBE.

Centenarian Descendants Of Chaldeans.

High in the Himalayan Mountains there is a mysterious tribe of people living in caves and having no contact with civilisation. Little is known about them except that they are, according to the inscriptions on their caves, of Chaldean origin. Their years are nine months long, and many of them are [illegible] years" old.

The Chaldean race occupied a large area in the neighbourhood of what is now known as Iraq, or Mesopotamia.

The tribe was discovered nine years ago by Miss Jill Cossley-Batt, an explorer-author and scientist, when "vagabonding" through China and the East.

Miss Cossley-Batt was at a disadvanage then because she had little or no knowledge of the Chaldean language, but she spent some time among the tribe, and made some remarkable discoveries.

GRADUATE OF LONDON.

Now, in collaboration with Dr. Irvine Baird, of Montreal, Miss Cossley-Batt is setting out on another expedition to rediscover this mysterious tribe.

Miss Cossley-Batt, who is a graduate of London and Oxford universities, in an interview with a "Daily Express" representative, told the story of her discovery of these strange Chaldeans.

"I travelled on my own, but met some priest who eventually led me to these people. They live at an altitude of 13,000 feet, and dwell in caves. According to the manuscript at Peking they are of Aryan stock, but the inscriptions on their caves leave no doubt that they are Chaldean."

"The thing that amazed me about these people was that, even according to our year of twelve months, some of them are more than 100 years old. They are unusually good specimens of the race, and the women many of them seventy of more years old, are extraordinarily active."

Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa are helping to support the expedition by sending gifts of their products required by the explorers, and Mr. Bennett, the Prime Minister of Canada, has given them snow-shoes, revolvers, guns, and sleeping-bags.

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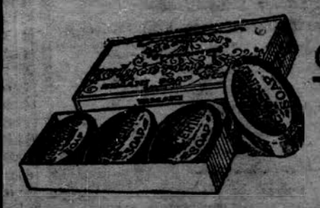

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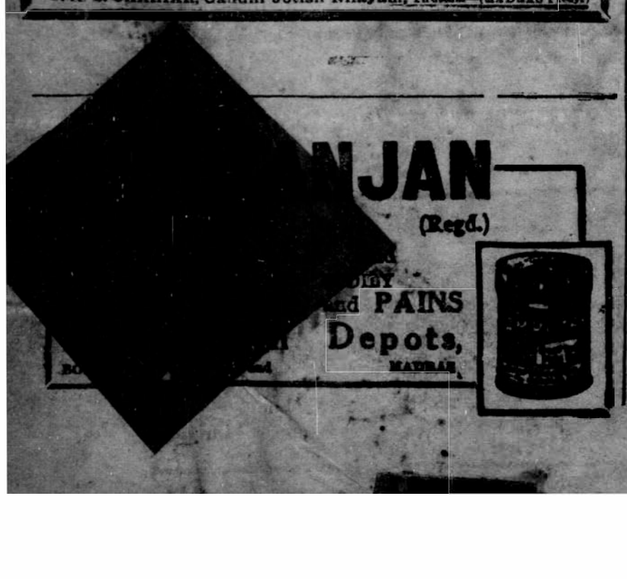

LABOUR AND LIBERALS

Danger Of Combination To Tories.

Mr. Lloyd George's denial that any Pact exists between Liberals and the Government must not be construed too literally. We already know two articles: one, that the Trades Disputes Bill is to be introduced in a form that will secure a sufficient number of Liberal votes, and two, that an Electoral Reform Bill will be brought in before Christmas. How many more articles are needed to make a Pact is like the old question of how many grains of sand make a heap of sand. No leader can commit the loyalty of his followers very far ahead, and every agreement between political parties is necessarily temporary and contingent. But it is significant that Mr. Lloyd George in a passing allusion, to the possibility that the Lords may reject the Electoral Reform Bill observed that if they did that would only increase the inducement to keep the Government in office. That is a contingent threat to keep the Government in office for two years, when the Bill would become law under the Parliament Act. Two years are quite long enough to convert a tactical convenience into a rule of policy, writes "Scrutator" of the London "Sunday Times".

AN UNREVEALED PACT.

There are several reasons why, even if the arrangements had been much more elaborate than is probable, the leaders of neither party would wish to confess to them. In both parties an understanding that compromises independence is unpopular amongst the rank and file; anti-Liberal sentiments are always loudly cheered on Labour platforms; and there is a highly respectable section of Liberal opinion which is bitterly critical of the tactics which have repeatedly saved the Government from defeat. Further, Mr. Lloyd George does not like crossing Rubicons, and it is his way to keep open as many lines of retreat as possible and for as long as is possible. The last impression, therefore, that he would wish to create amongst Conservatives is that it is no use their making advances to him. Certainly they have shown no disposition to do so, but if they were to offer him an as good or a better Electoral Reform Bill there are conditions even now on which he might accept an understanding with them as readily as with the Government. This writer has several times expressed the opinion here that that would be a cheap price to pay for the defeat of the Government, and sentiment, which scouts the idea of any such arrangement is not always a sound counsellor on tactics. Protection in any form in which there is a chance of its being carried in the next five years need not be an insuperable obstacle.

GOVERNMENT'S NEW LEASE OF LIFE.

But it is more interesting for the moment to speculate on the consequences of the agreement that has been concluded. The first and obvious consequence is that a Government which, on Mr. Lloyd George's own admission, deserved to fall has received a new lease of life. It is by no means so certain that its new term will show an improvement from the Conservative point of view on the former. The agreement with the Liberals will certainly prevent its policy from developing in certain directions, but it will not necessarily become less dangerous. Some of the worst of the last changes in the conditions of unemployment insurance were due to Liberal encouragement, and the new confidence that an understanding with the Liberals, temporary and contingent though it may be, will give the Government may lead it into new faults. The worst fault of the Government has been its complete absence of ideas of its own. But, whatever inconveniences the new association with Liberals may bring, dearth of ideas both good and bad will not be one of them. Is there between Liberals and Labour sufficient common ground to give a new impulse to our party politics, and to produce a new school of political thought?

On the answer to that question must depend our estimate of the importance of what has happened. If our answer be that there is, then a new, probably more perilous, certainly more exciting, chapter may already have opened in our history. If our answer be No, then all that has happened is that political intrigue has taken a new twist which may be succeeded by another and yet another, but none of them exercise any permanent influence on the main course of events.

A DREAM THAT FAILED.

When the Liberal Unionists joined the Conservative Party on the Home Rule issue, all the conditions for fruitful union of ideas were present. The Liberals did not merely disappear in the Conservative Party but leavened it with ideas that are still active within it. The modern Conservative Party would not be the force that it is but for the reinforcement that it then received from the Chamberlain Radical spirit. During the Coalition it seemed for a time as though Mr. Lloyd George might be a second Joseph Chamberlain, and that we were to have a new and successful cross in party politics; some of the ablest men in the Conservative Party dreamt of a new Centre Party which, under one name or the other, should be the main stream of creative politics. The dreams might conceivably have been realised but for Ireland. Is it possible that the attempt may be made again, in combination this time not with the Conservatives, but with Labour?

BREAKING UP TWO PARTIES.

That it cannot be made without a break up of two parties is evident. Already a section of the Labour Party is complaining bitterly that this is not a Socialist but a Liberal Governmnt. On the other side a number of Liberals, perhaps proportionately larger among members than in the country, would undoubtedly break away from the party if the result of tactical association between Liberals and Socialists were to lead to the habit of association and the formation of a common policy. It is almost impossible to guess at the strength of the sections that would break off, but probably enough followers would stand pat to make the new combination the most powerful force in the State—always provided that the joint policy showed a sense of realities and had drive.

The criticisms of Mr. Lloyd George on the administration are from his point very significant. The Government is accused of reckless extravagance in finance. Ah, but we are never allowed to forget that Liberals have the secret of spending public money so that it fructifies. The Ministers of the Government are compared to babies in bassinettes, wheeled about by the permanent officials. Yes, but we are expected to reflect that the Liberals are old hands at the business of Government, and know how to keep the officials in their place as servants. Again, Mr. Lloyd George is no more a Socialist in principle than he is a Free Trader, but it was a Liberal, Sir William Harcourt, who said nearly forty years ago that "We are all Socialists now." There are still stern individualists in the party, but the average Liberal is not indisposed to regard it as a convincing objection to any proposal that it is Socialistic. He is prepared to consider each proposal on its merits, and the test that he applies is not one of principle, but will it work? How much in advance of that is such Socialism as the Government has practised or professed in office? It is even possible that the association with Liberals might make its practice more vigorous and inventive.

PROTECTION A BUSINESS ISSUE.

Nor, despite the platform professions on both sides, is the issue of Free Trade and Protection really one of principle. It is solely one of business, of relative gain and loss, as Lord Buckmaster sees.

Further, the new Electoral Reform Bill with the alternative vote is likely to encourage the tendency towards coalition. The second choice of a voter will be worth having and candidates will make an attempt to get it. If the habit of association has been formed in Parliament it will naturally be continued in the constituencies, and that will to some extent neutralise the effect of the defections that will undoubtedly take place from both Liberal and Labour parties in the circumstances that we have imagined.

A DANGEROUS COMBINATION.

These are but speculations, but it is not wise to dismiss them as airy and unpractical. Contingent on the accidents that abound in politics and incalculable as the future may be, far stranger things have happened. The formation of such a combination is one of the possibilities that Conservatives must keep in mind. It would make a great difference to their future. The advantage of the new arrangement to the Government is that it enables them to choose their own time for an appeal to the constituencies. The credit of the Government can hardly fall lower than it was a month ago; given time, some improvement of trade and employment, and some lucky conjuncture of circumstances, and the expectations of triumph in which Conservatives have not unreasonably indulged may cloud over. The intention of the Government to fight the next election on food-taxes is manifest, and while no one expects that that cry will be as powerful as it apparently was in 1906, only a very rash man would prophesy a certain victory for the Conservatives at a general election one or two years hence. If the result were [illegible] no party obtained a [illegible]ity over the other two, [illegible]es would be in a far [illegible]ageous position for bar[illegible]n they are now, and—[illegible]re important—the interests of the country would be dangerously dependent on accidents of political combination.

THE IDEAL SOLUTION.

Undoubtedly the ideal solution would be a temporary truce of parties either under the present Prime Minister or under a temporary provisional Government drawn from all the parties, with a commission to settle or at any rate prepare a settlement for ratification of the two great problems of India and unemployment, which, of course, does not exclude such remedies as [illegible]perial Preference or Protection [illegible]ght offer. That solution [illegible]e, if not impossible, [illegible]uch more difficult [illegible]as. Nor, although [illegible]n open, does the [illegible]uch chance of an [illegible] with the Liberals that [illegible] defeat the Government. But that a Liberal-Labour combination represents a real danger which Conservatives would do well to recognise and [illegible]unteract betimes is surely [illegible]emed.

LET'S MAKE CONCE[illegible]NS.

"With-Holding What We Must."

A 'GENEROUS' GESTURE.

The Round Table Conference is now getting down to details, and is beginning to find, as is natural and inevitable, how many and complicated they are. Many weeks of anxious and devoted work lie ahead of the delegates in considering and adjusting the wealth of conflicting problems and points of view that are bound to reveal themselves in elaborating a unified constitution for an amalgam of nations, creeds and customs representing one-fifth of the total population of the globe. No one need suppose that success will be easy or that it is even ultimately assured. There are many pitfalls ahead. There is only one sure way in which they can be successfully negotiated, and that is by keeping steadily in view through the maze of detail the few main principles that govern the situation.

India is a mixture of nations, but she is becoming conscious as a national whole. Nothing will destroy that consciousness or delay its growth; we can neither ignore it nor arrest it. We cannot continue to govern India without reference to it, and we have no wish to: that is why the delegates are assembled at St. James's. Nor can we concede everything, and all at once: it would be disastrous for India herself and incompatible with our interests and obligations. We have, then, to reach a compromise, and it is the nature of this compromise that the Conference is called upon to settle. But it must always be remembered that the most important political element in India is unrepresented at the Conference, that the views of this element are more extreme than those of any section of Indian opinion represented round the Table, and that any agreement reached by the Conference and subsequently embodied in an Act of Parliament will have to pass the scrutiny of this extreme element or else be enforced without its consent, and perhaps in the face of its opposition.

This grasped, it becomes clear that the position of those representing India at the Conference is not an easy one. We shall be wise to make it as smooth for them as possible. The British delegates can be relied upon to take firm hold of principle without neglecting the importance of approach. Withholding what we must, conceding nothing it is vital to keep, let us make what concessions we are prepared to make ungrudgingly and with generosity. The problem is largely psychological. A people newly aware of its nationhood may be acutely conscious of its status; in such circumstances the spirit in which things are done may be as important as the things themselves. There is often much virtue in a gesture, and in the difficult weeks ahead of the Conference this truth may once again be demonstrated.—"Sunday Times" London.

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Illustrated and Descriptive price list free.

PULWAL ROOTS -/8/- per lb., 5 lbs. Rs. 2/4 with directions for cultivation.

WEAK & DISEASED PLANTS turned into strong and healthy ones by "M O S C O" ideal plant food. 2-lbs. bag Re. 1/4. 5-lbs. bag Rs. 3/- Free delivery.

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Gout, Paralysis and their infallible cure
Dr. S. BOSE, M. D.
Saidpur Rangpur (Bengal.)

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VEGETABLE VITAMIN OIL,
for diseases of
BLOOD: BONES: BRAIN:
IS
THE SUPER CODLIVER.

AMRUT PHARMACY

Laboratory, Nagpur.
Guaranteed Hindusthan's Pure Vegetable Product

Help Yourself And Your Country

BUTTONS ! BUTTONS ! !
VARIETIES OF INDIAN MANUFACTURED BUTTONS
From
Real Horn and mother of Pearl. Wanted Agents and organisers throughout India, Burma and Ceylon on both pay and commission.
Terms on application.
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by
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LINE

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Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
*Tatsushima Maru..	4646	28 Dec	5 Jan
Kaga Maru ..	5360	30 Dec	13 Jan
Bakone Maru ..	10500	....	@12 Jan
*Uwa Maru	11000	....	@27 Jan
Tokushima Maru ..	5976	17 Jan	30 Jan
*Genoa Maru ..	5785	15 Jan.	22 Jan
*Tsutania Maru	4105	20 Jan.	31 Jan
Sushimi Maru ..	11000	....	@10Feb
Fango Maru ..	6898	30 Jan.	12 Feb.
Totori Maru ..	5973	11 Feb.	23 Feb.
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	....	@24 Feb

*Do not call at Colombo.
X Calls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Hakusan Maru ..	10500	7 Jan	21 Jan
Haruna Maru ..	10500	21 Jan	7 Feb
Katori Maru ..	10000	5 Feb	22 Feb

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Chinyo Maru ..	22000	20 Jan.	27 Jan.
Asama Maru ..	22000	4 Feb.	10 Feb.
Taiyo Maru ..	22000	19 Feb.	26 Feb.

Others are Orient-Seattle South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia services.
Reduced combined through fares.
Cheapest Round the World Tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to:—
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Phone Nos. 22279 and 22732.
Telegrams: "YUSEN."

BANKING.

Bank of India, Ltd.

Established 7th September 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Company's Act VII of 1850.)
Head Office.—
Oriental Buildings, Bombay.
BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaik Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
London Agents:
The Westminster Bank Ltd.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	2,00,00,000
Capital Paid-up	1,00,00,000
Reserved Fund	90,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Rules may be obtained on application.
A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

Allahabad Bank Ltd.

(Established 1865.)
Affiliated to the Chartered Banking Corporation, Ltd.

	Rs.
Authorised and Subscribed Capital	40,00,000
Capital Called-up	20,00,000
Reserve Fund	20,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: CALCUTTA.
Branches and Sub-Agencies:

Agra	Lahore
Allahabad	Lahore City
Allahabad City	Lucknow
Amritsar	Lucknow City
Bareilly	Multaneet, India
Benares	Muzaffarnagar
Bombay	Lyallpur
Cawnpore	Meerut
Cawnpore City	Moradabad
Chamboli	Mussoorie
Dehra Dun	Mathra
Delhi	Nagpur
Fyzabad	Nami Tal
Gorakhpur	Patna
Hapur	Rue Bareli,
Hathras	Rajpur
Jhansi	Rangoon
Jubbulpore	Shahjahanpur
	Sitapur

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Baroda	Minari Bazar, Agra
Berbera	Moradabad City
Bhavnagar	Secunderabad, D.
Bhavnagar	Sambhal

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The P. & O. Banking Corporation, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank, Limited.
Banking business of every description transacted on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Bank of Baroda, Ltd.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar. (Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1927.)

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	1,00,000
Capital Called-up	30,50,000
Reserve Fund	24,50,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Jalbhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalol, Dwarka, Kadi, Karjan and Port Okha.
DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Seth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent), Ahmedabad.
Bhaskarao V. Mehta, Esq. M.A., LL.B.
Manager: K. Krishnaraja, Esq. M.A. (Absent), The Maharaja Mills Co. Ltd., Baroda.
G. B. Kamdhenu, M.C.S. (Retd. late Mulk Diwan, Baroda.
Sir Manilal B. Nanavati, B.A., LL.B., M.A. (Cantab), Bar.-at-Law, (Baroda State Service).
Raja Bahadur Gurbux Rajbhai Amin, B.A., M.R.I., Manager, the Aschi Alemon Chemical Works Ltd., Baroda.
Shah Bapubhai Motilal of the Shorab Mill Ltd., Ahmedabad.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of two and a half per cent. per annum, from 1st January to 30th June, and two per cent. from 1st July to 31st December, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 on special arrangement. No interest will be allowed if the amount does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charge, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 500 and over accepted at 4 per cent. by transfer from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.
C. S. RANDLE,
General Manager.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH FOR
Your Clothes
Why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors.
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.,
Merchant Tailors,
Princess Street. BOMBAY

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	¥100,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	¥50,000,000
RESERVE FUND	¥42,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	Seattle
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Singapore
Calcutta	Lyons	Soerabaya
Canton	Marseilles	Suva
Changchun (Tsinan)		Tientsin
Dairen	Nagasaki	Shanghai
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Osaka	Tokyo
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtao
Hongkong	Tientsin	Vancouver
Honolulu	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Kai Yuan	San Francisco	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 3.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
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Post Box No. 207.
TELEPHONE NOS. Office 25218-9
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AMUSEMENTS.

DASHING DASHING WHIZZING

FLYING ON THE WINGS OF INFERNAL FIRE MOUNTING ON THE CRATER OF A VOLCANO

STAGGERING STUPENDOUS HARROWING

Super Direction by Profulla Gosh. Fascinating Photography by Gordhandas Patel.

The human devil swoops down upon the social structure with terrific crash Events explode like volcanic eruptions. Emotions surge like sea-storms, Tragedies ensue with Titanic force, miscreants march with whirlwinds velocity.
The only Indian Picture that will translate you to the bizziest highs of excitement and nervous tension.

CAST:
Gupta, Gosh, Haldarsha, Miss Rambari

DASHING YOUTH

SHRI KRISHNA FILM Co.'s Super Stunt Picture.

Not a Bob Steele, neither a Douglas Fairbanks, nor a Tom Mix but here's a Krishna Hero who indulgesin dare-devilry and real stunts yet unsurpassed.

AT CINEMA MAJESTIC NEXT SATURDAY

NEW YEAR'S WONDER at ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

SYNCHRONISATION OF SWADESHI PICTURES FROM TO-MORROW.

A NOVEL ATTRACTION FOR OUR WELCOME VISITORS.

Pleasant Greetings to our Parsi-Hindu-Muslim Audience.

The Management requests the visitors to avail themselves of this special arrangement. Where sweet scenes used to attract your eyes, now lascivious sounds will enchant your eager ears. No more tiresome silence, but singing, dancing entertainment in the Film.

Just to be Synchronised From TO-MORROW

ZALIM ZULEKHA

At Royal Opera House.

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TO-DAY 2, 4, 6-30 and 10 p. m.

William Boyd

in

OFFICER O'BRIEN

A Thrilling Swift-Moving Street Romance with a Tremendous Climax!

MURDER

100% T.C. TALKING PERFECTION with

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

&

A Day's Pleasure
MICKEY MOUSE

ALSO
PATHE SUPER SOUND GAZETTE

SATURDAY NEXT.

Talking picture

PATHE

THE CAPITOL

DAILY CHANGE OF FILMS FOR THE SUNDAYS!

DEC. 31

To-day at 2, 5-30 and 10 p.m.
MARIANNE
Talking, Singing, Dancing
MORTON DAVIES.

PLAZA TALKIES

SPECIAL HOLIDAY CHANGE

Daily at 2, 5-30 and 10 p.m.
Matinees at 2 p.m. on Wednesday and Thursday.

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MONTE BLUE
RAQUEL TORRES.

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CINEMA
(Lamington Road)
Presents to-night and all the week
ASIAN FILM CO.'S
Super Picture
MADAN-KOKILA
or
KALIKA'S VENGEANCE
Featuring Miss SHAKUNTALA
PLEASE NOTE
It is a picture which will keep you spell bound from start to finish and you should not miss under any circumstances.
Daily (4) Four Shows
at 5, 7-9 and 11 p.m. Extra
Shows on Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holidays at 3 p.m.

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Daily 6-15 and 9-45 p.m.
The Supreme Achievement in Modern Entertainment
Brilliant with Colour
THE DANCE OF LIFE
Featuring
HAL SKELLY
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NANCY CARROLL
The sensational Love Story of Two Artists who had sought success after adversity.

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The Super Comedy Hit
IT'S A GREAT LIFE
with
DOROTHY MACKAILL
and
CHESTER MORRIS
You will love this story of two pals and the girl they both love. It is uproarious from start to finish.

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THEATRE

Tuesday's Record Audience
THE LOVE PARADE
Featuring
MAURICE CHEVALIER
JEANETTE MACDONALD
The Roguish Romance of a Peasant Queen and a Philandering Envoy.

Globe Cinema

Sandhurst Road
To-day at 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30
BOB STEELE
IN
THE AMAZING VAGABOND
NEXT SATURDAY
"THE FOOLISH WAGER"
With CARL LAEMMLE

FREE! FREE!!
A very coveted coloured Picture Size 8" x 12" (about 20 inches round) to send on receipt of two annas stamp and a coloured outline of Picture. There are no strings attached to this offer. Ordinary art productions are not given away free. Subscribers are given a permanent post free supply of reproductions and special charges. Beautiful, coloured reproduction of King Edward and Queen Alexandra (with Calendar for 1931) size 20" by 28" is left on steps of eight annas stamp.
Rajvaid Sri Gajanandji Kothari,
Harrison Road, Calcutta.

AMERICAN COTTON

Shorts Covering.
GOOD UNDERTONE.

Bombay, Dec. 31.

Yesterday the New York cotton futures market being influenced by unfavourable Liverpool advices opened as a rule at the quoted points which level proved to be the lowest for the day as later on there was fixed deal of short covering and became active on the theory of reaction. Prices fluctuated within a range of about 25 points and finally closed at a rise of 20 points for the immediate delivery while next crop month recorded a rise of 9 points. Spot cotton prices rose 15 points to 9.35c.

The New Orleans futures market was steady and closed at a rise of 17 to 18 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 17 points to 9.37c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened weak at a decline of 7 points but later on ruled steady owing to short covering and encouraging reports from America. The opening weakness was influenced by heavy long liquidation in January option. Middling American Spot cotton prices declined 5 points to 5.26 and sales amounted to 2,000 bales.

Egyptian cotton futures declined 5 to 8 points and Egyptian cotton futures closed at a decline of 25 to 23 points.

PRIVATE CABLES—
New York March highest 10.12 p.m.
New York Lowest 9.82 (opening)
Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—
Liverpool:—
New York cables cotton cloth inquiry improving.
New York:—
Market continue narrow but with distinctly underlying strength.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Dec. 29.

January	9.83 pl. 20
January (New Contract)	9.77 pl. 12
March (New Contract)	10.04 pl. 12
May (New Contract)	10.27 pl. 12
July (New Contract)	10.52 pl. 12
Oct. (New Contract)	10.86 pl. 09

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Dec. 29.

January	9.82 pl. 17
March	10.04 pl. 14
Middling Spot	9.37 pl. 17

NEW YORK.
New York, 11-55 a.m.
Cotton opened in Liverpool at close of business.

January (New Contract)	9.70
March (New Contract)	9.96
May (New Contract)	10.21
New York Noon (2nd)	
January (New Contract)	9.70
March (New Contract)	9.94
May (New Contract)	10.22

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	33,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	10,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	14,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON
Liverpool, Dec. 29.

	Opening	Closing
December		5.16—04
January	5.19	5.15—.04
February		5.19—.04
March	5.20	5.25—.06
April		5.21—.02
May	5.23	5.26—.02
June		5.43—.02
July	5.44	5.46—.03
August		5.53—.03
September		5.57—.03
October	5.60	5.62—.02
November		5.66—.02
December		5.72—.01
Middling Spot		5.26—.05

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.
Liverpool, Dec. 29.

	Bales
Sales on Spot	2,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of Spot to-day	NIL

ARGENTINE LINSEED.
BUENOS AIRES Dec. 29.
There are cash offers. Linseed crop coming in more freely. Think lower price level likely in near future. To-day's closing quotations were as under:—

February	10.03—.10
March	10.01—.02

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool Dec. 29.

Broach, Good	Unquoted
Broach, Fully Good	3.90—.10
Broach, Fine	4.00—.10
Oomra, Good	3.25—.10
Oomra, Fully Good	3.45—.10
Oomra, Fine	3.65—.10
Bengal, Good	3.00—.10
Bengal, Fully Good	3.15—.10
Bengal Fine	3.30—.10
Scinde, Good	Unquoted.
Scinde, Fully Good	3.15—.10
Scinde, Fine	3.30—.10

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH

Bombay, Dec. 30.
(Received by the Upcountry Piece Merchants' Association Bombay.)

	Rs. a. p.
T-cloths	Per lb. 0 9 6
Shirting	" 0 8 3
Cambricoy	" 0 8 0
Mulls	" 0 8 3
P. C.	" 0 8 3
LONG CLOTHS (Last Weight 34/36 lbs.)	
Century 9½ reed	per lb. 0 13 0
Century 8½ reed	" 0 12 0
Fazal (Mahal)	" 0 13 0
Petlad	" 0 12 0
Peerless (Phoolmati)	" 0 12 0
Dang Sahib	" 0 12 0
LONG CLOTHS (Light weight 28/30 lbs.)	
Raghaji Mill	Per lb. 0 12 3
David Mill	" 0 12 3
Moon	" 0 12 3
Phoenix	" 0 12 3
LONG CLOTH, X QUALITY	
Swan Mills	" 0 12 0
Century	" 0 11 0
Arcole	" 0 11 0
David	" 0 11 0
Matex	" 0 11 0
Jeeja	" 0 11 0
LONG CLOTH Extra Coloured 24—42 In.	
Textile (Extra)	Per 20 0 11 0
Spring Merchant	" 0 11 6
Century (White)	" 0 11 6
Arcole (Extra)	" 0 11 0
Securitas	" 0 11 6
Shiladi (Extra)	" 0 11 0
Rachael	" 0 11 0
Pearl	" 0 11 0
Maher	" 0 11 3
Kaiserwa	" 0 11 0
CHALLIS	
Thai	" 0 12 0
Tai (Orchard)	" 0 11 0
Jaipuri	Per 20 0 11 6
Tai (Peacock)	" 0 11 6
Tai (Parrot)	" 0 11 6
Tai (Rose)	" 0 11 6
Arcole	" 0 11 6
DHOOTIES	
Tai (Crescent)	" 5 12 0
Tai (Peacock)	" 0 11 0
Saree	" 0 12 3
Lungi	" 0 13 0
Lungi	" 0 12 0
Mulmul	" 0 12 0
1583 Tai	Per Piece 0 11 0
CIN COLOURED	
H. 7918 Rattan	" 0 13 0
1583 Tulsidas	" 0 0 0
779 Kamla	" 0 12 0
4141 Kamla	" 0 12 0
MEW Century	" 10 10 0
BLACK CHECK	
5800 Shotsaw	" 0 0 0
DUMDI Vardan	" 0 0 0
Kamla	" 0 14 3
Victoria	" 0 13 3
Pehlad	" 0 11 3
Ony	" 0 0 0
Parrot	" 0 13 3

SECURITIES (Cotton)

Liverpool, Dec. 29.

December	5.20—21
January	5.09—21
March	5.24—24
May	5.37—31
July	5.50—31
September	5.38—39
November	5.31—32
Sakkelaridis Spot	5.00—25

CHICAGO WHEAT.
Chicago, Dec. 29.
Market closed easy. Prices advanced on less favourable weather and Commission houses buying but later declined on liquidation. Weekly supply and export (sic) figures. To-day's closing quotations per bushel in dollars were as under:—

Dec. (Old)	Nil.
March (New)	
May 81—1/2	

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.
Ex Godowns.
Bombay, Dec. 30.
Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 377 per ton.
Filtered Til Seed Oil Ready Rs. 28 per case of 54 lbs.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 85 per ton.

JUPITER
NERAL
ressive Insurance
15

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY WEDNESDAY DECEMBER 31 1930

JUPITER
GENERAL
can be consulted by the Insuring public on all occasions and for all Insurances
16

UNRAVELLING THE TANGLED SKEIN?

Mr. Mahomed Ali Lays Down His Policy

"FULL POWER AND EQUAL PROTECTION TO HINDUS AND MUSLIMS."

N. W. F. P. Sub-Committee Resumes.

LONDON, December 30.

"The heart disease of mine nearly got me a few days ago," told Mr. Mohammad Ali to an interviewer to-night. He added: "I am still alive, you see, and I can continue working to bring Hindus and Muslims together." He said he has telegraphed to Nawab Ismail Khan, Delhi, summing up his policy as follows:—

Full power to [illegible] Hindu majority in any province however large, and protection to every Muslim minority [illegible] however small, in any province and the same protection to Hindu minority, however large."

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE RESUMES.

The work of the Round Table Conference was resumed this afternoon when the North-West Frontier Province Sub-Committee met under the presidency of Mr. Henderson. The whole afternoon was devoted to general discussion of the position in the province especially the question of law and order and defence. The Sub-Committee meets again to-morrow, when it will be addressed by Sir Denys Bray. The Franchise Sub-Committee also meets to-morrow.

N. W. F. P. SUB-COMMITTEE.

The deliberations of the North-West Frontier Province Sub-Committee, which is the first Sub-Committee to resume work after Christmas recess, are not expected to be protracted, though it will take into consideration the whole question of the future position of the province, including such points as whether, assuming it is to remain a separate unit, a legislature should be established and if so, its composition, powers, method of election, representation of minorities relations between the executive and the legislature, composition of the former, and whether special powers should be vested in the Chief Commissioner or the Lieutenant-Governor. The question of law and order, coupled with defence, loomed large in to-days general discussion. Emphasis was laid on the keen desire of the population of the province to achieve a position by no means inferior to that of the rest of British India. A great deal of the prevalent unrest in the province was attributed to the present conditions which were described as forming a stigma of inferiority.

It was recognised, however, that special circumstances might necessitate a more gradual assumption of the executive power than in the more advanced provinces. A suggestion was made that the difficulty would be overcome if while the Constitution removed the present difference in status, arrangement was made for a more protracted transfer of power. One speaker pointed out that money was only wasted for punitive expeditions. It was suggested that it could more profitably be expended on education in order to render expeditions unnecessary. Other speakers raised the question how the system of administration could be evolved for effective co-operation between the military, constabulary militia and the civil police in the event of necessity. It is understood that a suggestion was made that this could be effected by the controll to these forces was retained by the head of the province.—Reuter.

CONCENTRATE ON THE MAIN ISSUE

R. T. C. Delegate's Protest Against Dilatory Tactics.

FEDERATION ONLY INCIDENTAL TO DOMINION STATUS

LONDON, Dec. 19.
(By Air Mail)

The following letter signed by Messrs. Moonje, Tambe, Ambedkar, Joshi, Srinivasan, Shiva Rao, was addressed to Lord Sankey, Chairman of the Federal Relations Committee.

We feel we are voicing the general feeling of many delegates to the Round Table Conference in expressing our concern at the prominence given to the question of federation between British India and Indian States. It was widely held in India that the main object of the Conference was to devise a constitution for British India, as distinct from Indian States, which would confer on her immediately the full measure of self-government. But events have taken such a turn since the commencement of the Conference that the idea of federation between two Indias has come to dominate the proceedings with the consequence that the subject of full self-government for India has to a certain extent receded into the background.

NOT THE MAIN ISSUE.

In our opinion the question of federation should have been treated as only incidental to that of self-government for British India, and not as the main question. We do not wish to be misunderstood in regard to our attitude towards federation. We have warmly appreciated the patriotism and national sympathies of the Princes in their support of India's claim for the position of equality with the self-governing Dominions. Proper federation, in the real sense of the term, we would welcome between British India and Indian States. But there are certain principles which must be observed in the building up of a satisfactory Federal Constitution. We fear that your Sub-Committee, by reason of its too restricted membership, may not have the point of view, that we represent, adequately represented in its discussions. We are, therefore, taking advantage of the opportunity which you kindly extended to the members of the Conference of placing our views before your Sub-Committee for its consideration.

CONDITIONS PRECEDENT.

The Federation must satisfy the following three principles with all its implication: it must recognise (1) supremacy of Federal laws in all State Territories involving 'pro tanto' curtailment of legislative powers of the States. (2) authority of the federal executive to execute federal laws, ordinances and regulations by its own instrumentalities in all State territories involving direct relations between the federal government and the subjects of the States. (3) Common Indian citizenship in supercession of the present dual citizenship, one for British India and another for Indian States, involving the establishment of principles that no state after the federation has come into existence, shall make or enforce any law which will abridge the rights, privileges or immunities of the future citizens of Federal India resident there in; nor shall it deprive them of life, liberty or property without due process of law, or deny within its jurisdiction equal protection of laws. The Federation should be built up by delimiting the existing freedom of activity of the States so as to make their position approximate as far as possible to that of the Provinces in British India. It should not be built up by enlarging the freedom of activity of the provinces so as to make their position equal and analogous to that now occupied by the States. This principle should be made operative in the following three fields [illegible] to the Federal Government certain subjects of an All-India character over which they now exercise exclusive jurisdiction. (In schedule one of our appendix, we give the list of subjects which we think must be central subjects in relation to States). (2) Federal Government should have in regard to certain other subjects the same powers of administrative supervision, direction and control over the States as it will have over the Provinces. (In schedule two of our Appendix, we give the list of subjects which should be subject to such powers in relation to the States and Provinces) (3) Federal Government should be vested with all the residuary [illegible] religion to Provinces.

RESPONSIBLE PARLIAMENTARY EXECUTIVE.

The Principles governing the Constitution of the Federal Legislature and Federal Executive are (1) Federal Legislature must be a Parliament of citizens, which is the same being as subjects of a Federal Union, i.e., it must be elected by the people of the British India and [illegible] States (2) Federal Executive must be [illegible] parliamentary executive, or [illegible] parliamentary executive with [illegible] and departmental responsibility.

FEDERAL FINANCE.

Principles of Federal Finance: (1) All revenues derived by Federal Government from federal sources shall belong exclusively to Federal Government. (2) All taxation laws of Federal Government shall have equal force and authority in all territories covered by federation. (3) All expenditure on Federal subjects shall be borne by Federal Government.

The above is bare statement of the principles which in our view must form the basis of federation between British India and the States, if it is to be real and enduring. We have purposely avoided overloading it with arguments in suport thereof. We shall be glad to give our reasons for the views we hold if the committee desires to examine us on the statement."

INDIAN STATES RELATIONS.

Appendix Schedule Number one. Federal subjects in relation to Indian States (1) Foreign affairs 2 Defence. 3. Customs. 4. Railways. 5. Trunk Roads. 6. Post and Telegraphs. 7. Currency and Coinage. 8. Commerce Banking etc. 9. International relationship. 10. Civil and Criminal Law. 11 Labour, industry, depressed classes, minorities. 12. Agriculture. 13. Federal Taxation and 14. Undefined and residuary powers.

Schedule two Subjects liable to supervision and control by Federal Government in relation to Provinces and Indian States:—1. Safeguarding of administration of Federal and Central subjects 2. Matters essentially affecting interests of any other part of India. 3. Supply of information on any subject. 4. Loans. 5. Questions affecting instrumentalities of Central and Federal Governments. 6. Safeguarding of National Interests. 7. Questions arising between Indian and other parts of British Commonwealth and 8 Implementing international obligations. N. P. these lists are illustrative and not exhaustive.—Reuter.

FIGHT FOR THE FLAG.

Sergeants snatching National Flags from women at Azad Maidan. There were several exciting duels of this nature.

AGRARIAN REVOLT IN BULDANA

Due To Unemployment And Heavy Indebtedness

BULDANA (Berar), Dec. 29.

Outbreaks of mob violence accompanied in most cases by act of pillage and arson occurred in several villages of the district between the 21st and 24th December, resulting in loss of property variously estimated at between 5 and 10 lakhs of rupees.

The outbreaks which are attributed mainly to agrarian discontent and are directed against Marwaris, Saojis and Brahmins who formed the land-owners and money-lending classes in the affected villages, are stated to have been precipitated by three factors viz. the recent substitution of cash payment by payment in kind of the wages of the agricultural labourers,—an arrangement which is regarded with great disfavour owing to low commodity prices—the present lack of employment in the fields and the indebtedness of the peasantry.

FIRST OUTBREAK.

The first outbreak occurred on the night of the 21st at Mendgaon village about 60 miles from the district headquarters, where 200 persons, mostly Kunbis, Mahars, Mhangs and Rohillas (Mahomedans) looted and set fire to the fields of a local Saoji and then decamped at the approach of the police.

This was followed by similar raids in the villages of Malkapur-Pangra, Fattekerda in Mekher Taluka at Bibi, Andhera, Lonar and Kingaonjattu on three days following, the raiders in each instance adopting a similar "modus operandi", namely, collecting in numbers varying from 50 to 800 from adjoining villages, sometimes during the day but generally under cover of night and looting fields and residences of selected village sowcars to shouts of "Angrezi Raj ki Jai".

MOBS ATTACK

The most serious outbreaks are stated to have occurred at the villages of Bibi and Kingaonjattu on 23rd and 24th December respectively. At Bibi it is alleged that a mob of 500 peasants from the adjoining villages attacked houses of [illegible] sowcars, looted jewellery, grains, utensils and whatever they could lay hands on and finished up by burning all documents, promissory notes and account books which they found in these houses.

The terrified inmates fled for their lives leaving everything behind. Apparently emboldened by these events at Bibi, another mob on the following day is stated to have similarly attacked the houses and fields of sowcars in the village of Kingaonjattu with identical results. A conspicuous feature of these raids, however, was the complete absence of personal violence.

PANIC PREVAILS.

Mr. M. C. Comrie, Deputy Commissioner, Buldana with R. P. Bromley, District Superintendent of Police with reinforcements arrived in the affected area on the 25th, since when no further outbreaks have occurred and complete quiet prevails.

Despite this, however, feeling of panic still prevails among the Sowcars, several of whom have moved to Buldana, Jalgaon and adjacent places for greater security. Meanwhile the police are making investigations into the occurrences and in this connection have arrested 80 persons including two who are alleged to be ringleaders. A portion of the stolen property has also been recovered.—A. P.

"COMPLETE FAILURE"

Gen. Smuts On Imperial Conference

"WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN"

General Smuts, opening the Union Congress of the South African Party in mail week at Bloemfontein, described the Imperial Conference as a complete failure from an economic point of view.

"What might have been the greatest of all imperial conferences has ended", he said, "in disillusion and disappointment for every part of the commonwealth of nations.

"If a final settlement of Dominion Status had gone hand in hand with a great gesture of friendship and comradeship, and with the holding out and the grasping of helping hands all round in this common hour of trial, what a landmark this conference would have been in the history of the Empire!"

He did not believe in commercial motives as a safe link between members of a commonwealth, but he did believe in a co-operative commonwealth.

Great Britain, he said, remained South Africa's best market, and no substitute had been found or would be found for many years. "All efforts of the Government to show our independence of Great Britain have only proved foolish and futile."—Daily Express."

SITUATION IN BURMA.

A Number Of Rebels Captured

RANGOON, December 29.

Official reports from Tharrawaddy regarding the outbreak there continue to be satisfactory. Rebel bands are still coming out from the forest at night to raid isolated villages with the main object of obtaining guns and ammunition, but since the affairs at Yedaik on Christmas Day, they have not shown any disposition to attack the police, a strong party of which under Major Hare went out as far as villages of Inganksyi, Inganksale and Weywa without finding any trace of rebels, whose headquarters are apparently somewhere east of Weywa in forest. Women and children are returning to villages from the rebel camps.

A number of men probably recruited to the rebels more or less against their will, have returned. The Burma Rifles reached Tharrawaddy yesterday, and columns have been despatched to attack the rebels in the forest. The body of U Maung, Maung Gale Sub-divisional Police Officer, who was killed at Yedaik last week, recovered and brought to Rangoon for burial. T. Kin, Township officer of Tharrawaddy, who was reported missing has returned to headquarters unharmed. Captain Rust is now in Rangoon hospital. His wounds are not serious.

In Insein District the Deputy Commissioner and the District Superintendent of Police have captured a number of people. It is reported that a small party of rebels has reached Henzada district, but there is no sign of the outbreak spreading in Henzada or other districts.

The despatch of troops to the affected areas has evidently had the good effect of restoring confidence among the people. The platoon which was sent to Zigon has been recalled, there being no necessity of posting troops so far North.—A. P.

Names Of Arrested Persons.

LAHORE, December 29.

The names of the three persons so far arrested in connection with the convocation outrage are Sjts. Durgadas, (vice-President, Lahore Students' Union) Virendra a student of the Forman Christian College and the son the proprietor of the "Pratap" newspaper) and Ahsan Elahi (a prominent Worker in the Youth League) The last two were arrested after the Vicaregal Train outrage, but were subsequently released.—A. P.

Satyagraha News From All Quarters.

SUCCESSFUL JACOBABAD FLAG SATYAGRAHA

Dr. Choithram Making Slow Progress

(From our correspondent.)

Hyderabad Sind 29

Sit. Nihchaldas Himathsingani Dictator Sind Satyagrah Council, with some Chief workers including two ladies is touring all over Sind to carry on intense propaganda regarding the boycott of foreign cloth and picketing of liquor shops. The party has hitherto visited Kotri, Sewhan Dadu, Larkhana, Shikarpur, Jacobabad, Sukkur and Rohri where they were received with enthusiasm. Owing to great resentment amongst the public, the collector of Sukkur has definitely abandoned the idea of holding on exhibition of foreign industries.

UPHELD NATIONAL HONOUR

In connection with the Flag Satyagraha in Jacobabad seven arrests have been made so far. Four [illegible] has hauled down [illegible] Gandhi garden, where [illegible] it has been successfully hoisted. The public are determined to uphold at all cost the honour of the National Flag. Recently three workers of Khairpur Nathanshah in Larkhana district, after serving the period of imprisonment returned to their place, where procession was organised in their honour. Two hours later they were again arrested.

Dr. Choithram is making slow progress in a Karachi Nursing Home. He is expected to be released shortly owing to ill health.

30 WOMEN PICKET FOREIGN CLOTH SHOP.

11 Volunteers Arrested.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 29.

About 30 women, along with several male volunteers, picketed the foreign cloth shops in Burrabazaar. Eleven volunteers were arrested by the police.—A. P.

MOTILAL GETS FEVER AGAIN.

Temperature Rises To 100 Degrees

CALCUTTA, Dec. 28.

Pandit Motilal Nehru, for whose recovery prayers and "pujas" were offered yesterday in the city and the suburbs, has got fever last night after the lapse of about a fortnight. The temperature rose to 100 degrees.—A. P.

Unlawful Ordinance For Behar And Orissa.

PATNA, December 29.

A Gazette Extraordinary announces that under section 2 (2) of the Unlawful Instigation (Second) Ordinance, the Governor-in-Council declares the whole province of Bihar and Orissa to be a notified area. Any assessment of rate or tax leviable in respect of the upkeep of Chaukidars or dafadars is also declared a notified liability.

CONGRESS PROCESSION DEFEATED.

According to official information, police made a lathi charge to disperse a number of Congress volunteers who took out a procession in contravention of orders issued under the Police Act and tried to force their way into Gulab Bagh Mela at Purnea.—A. P.

WEAVERS OF BHANDARI MILLS STRIKE WORK.

Sequel To Heavy Cuts In Wages.

(From A Correspondent.)

INDORE, December 30.

Owing to sudden and heavy cuts effected in wages by Kanhaiyalal Nandial Bhandari, Managing Agent, all weavers of Nandial Bhandari Mills have struck work from the 27th instant.

CHITTAGONG RAID CASE.

Special Tribunal Appointed.

CALCUTTA, December 29.

A Gazette extraordinary announces the appointment of a Special Tribunal with Mr. R. F. Garlick, District and Sessions Judge, 24 Parganas, as President and Rai Nalini Kanta Basu Bahadur and Moulvi Azizurrahman Khan as Commissioners to try Ram Krishna Biswas and Hari Pada Chakravartti alias Pandit, alleged to be absconders in the Chittagong Armoury Raid case. The accused, both of whom belong to a village known as Sarotali, in Chittagong District, were arrested on December 1 in connection with the murder of Inspector Tarani N. Mukerjee at Sirajpur Railway Station, early the same morning where he went to meet the Inspector-General of Police, who was on his way to Calcutta from Chittagong. Three loaded revolvers, one live bomb, several cartridges and torches, it is alleged, were found in the possession of the accused. It is stated that two Bengali youths came out of a second class compartment when the Calcutta-bound mail train arrived at Chandpur and fired at the Inspector who died on his way to the hospital.—A. P.

PLEA FOR TOLERANCE.

Wanted Freedom For Muslim Women.

BENARES, December 29.

The second sitting of the 42nd All India Muslim Conference was held to-day in a spacious pandal. Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed presiding. Eight thousand persons were present.

Condolence resolutions upon the deaths of Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal, the Nawab of Rampore, the Nawab of Tonk and Sir Ibrahim Haroon Jafer, were passed all standing.

Miss Atia Faize moved a resolution, in view of "present appalling illiteracy prevailing among Muslim women", urging the need for a central institution at Delhi to offer the necessary facilities. The resolution was passed unanimously.

Khan Bahadur Abdullah, Advocate, in the course of a lengthy speech, drew a parallel between the present day Muslims and Christians in Europe in the last century. He entered a strong plea for greater freedom to Muslim women and enhancement of their status.

Maulana Shah Khalil Ahmadi dealt with Muslim tolerance and stressed the need for broad-mindedness and feeling of brotherhood. He also urged the necessity for a constructive policy and the uplift of illiterate masses.—A. P.

AYURVEDIC CONFERENCE OPENS.

MYSORE, Dec. 27.
(By Mail).

The first days proceedings of the 21st All-India Ayurvedic Conference opened at the Town Hall which was overcrowded with delegates from all parts of India including ladies, State officials and merchants. Prominent among those who had come from other Provinces were Yadoji Tricumji Acharya, Bombay, Krishnasastry Kaavde, Poona, Hari Ranjan Majumdar, Delhi, Diwakar, Jubbulpore, Purushottam Sastry Nanal, Poona, G. D. and M. V. Apte, Poona, Narayan Devashanker, Ahmedabad, Sunlal Revashankar, Baroda, Sukramdas T. Oza, Karachi, Sukshimpathy Janakiram, Srinivasamurty, Doraiswamy Iyengar, Madras, M. V. Shastry, Mangalore, P. Subbarao, Cocanada, Vaturu Subbarao, Guntur, Subramania Sastri, Madras and Kishore Dutt Sastri, Cawnpore.—A. P.

Rugby.—Encouraging report of the School Medical Service for 1929 by Chief Officer, Sir George Newman, was issued on Thursday. In general, malnutrition among school children has not increased despite unemployment and bad times.

Rugby.—Post Master-General announces that from 1st January calls will be accepted on the trans-Atlantic telephone service for all parts of Canada and Mexico instead of the principal towns only. It will thus be available to the whole North American continent including Cuba.—B.O.W.

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